

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



## HOME NEWS

## Steel unions will be pressed to resume work during inquiry

By Paul Rundle

Trade union reluctance to order an immediate resumption of work in the steel industry will be under strong pressure from the Government and management today as moves to set up a commission of inquiry into the dispute under way.

Leaders of the steel unions are seeking approval from Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, for that form of third-party intervention as the most promising way to end the 12-week-old strike.

But both the minister and the British Steel Corporation are anxious to write into an agreement on the inquiry that the men should go back to work while the committee takes evidence and gives its judgment.

Some of the 13 unions involved in the dispute, notably those paying strike benefits, are ready to concede a return to work but the two dominant unions, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blacksmiths, have so far refused.

A joint meeting of executives of those two unions is expected to take a decision on this key issue tonight after hearing a report on discussions with Mr Prior and the BSC, when the conditions for the pay inquiry will be known in detail.

British Steel is insisting that the three-man investigation should be confined to arbitrating on the union's 19.7 per cent pay claim and the corporation's 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer; plans by the BSC to cut out 52,000 jobs and reduce steelmaking capacity by a third would not therefore form part of the inquiry report.

The corporation will be asked today to make an improved offer, with a return to work by the process men and blast furnacemen. An extra few per cent promised ahead of the inquiry's recommendations might persuade the men to go back, some BSC leaders suggest privately.

But the BSC is almost certain to refuse to go any further before the committee's findings. If the setting up of the inquiry goes according to plan it could report by the end of next week, leading to an agreement about Easter. Mr Prior is being asked to nominate a chairman, though he would prefer the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to take on this delicate administrative function.

The names of some prominent academics in the industrial field have been mentioned as possible chairmen. On the union side the name of Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and honorary of the TUC, is most often entered as the preferred choice.

Some of the 13 unions involved in the dispute, notably those paying strike benefits, are ready to concede a return to work but the two dominant unions, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blacksmiths, have so far refused.

A joint meeting of executives of those two unions is expected to take a decision on this key issue tonight after hearing a report on discussions with Mr Prior and the BSC, when the conditions for the pay inquiry will be known in detail.

British Steel is insisting that the three-man investigation should be confined to arbitrating on the union's 19.7 per cent pay claim and the corporation's 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer; plans by the BSC to cut out 52,000 jobs and reduce steelmaking capacity by a third would not therefore form part of the inquiry report.

The corporation will be asked today to make an improved offer, with a return to work by the process men and blast furnacemen. An extra few per cent promised ahead of the inquiry's recommendations might persuade the men to go back, some BSC leaders suggest privately.

But the BSC is almost certain to refuse to go any further before the committee's findings. If the setting up of the inquiry goes according to plan it could report by the end of next week, leading to an agreement about Easter. Mr Prior is being asked to nominate a chairman, though he would prefer the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to take on this delicate administrative function.

The names of some prominent academics in the industrial field have been mentioned as possible chairmen. On the union side the name of Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and honorary of the TUC, is most often entered as the preferred choice.

Some of the 13 unions involved in the dispute, notably those paying strike benefits, are ready to concede a return to work but the two dominant unions, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blacksmiths, have so far refused.

## Doubt on Scargill TUC seat

By Paul Rundle

A discreet campaign is being fought by trade union "moderates" to prevent Mr Arthur Scargill from gaining a seat on the TUC General Council, according to left-wing supporters of his cause.

Mr Scargill, militant president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been chosen by his union to take up the seat about to be vacated by Mr Joseph Gormley, the NUM president.

But although he has broadened his power base for the post by winning the backing of the adjacent Nottinghamshire coalfield, traditionally a bastion of the right, his candidacy is apparently regarded with alarm and dislike by other unions.

Principal among them, according to the Scargill camp, are the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen.

Mr Scargill's success in the NUM presidency next year is counted more and more to be a near-certainty, could rely on the support of the 2,200,000-member Transport and General Workers' Union and the 700,000-member National Union of Public Employees as well as the small but vocal drivers' union, AUEW.

It is in the less politicized middle ground dominated by unions such as the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) that Mr Scargill's candidacy is most vulnerable.

Mr Scargill told The Times last night: "I am aware that certain people are working against me. The chances of keeping me off could be quite good if they organize."

Parents to meet MP over pregnancy drug

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, is to meet a group of parents this week who believe that their children's sex defects were caused by taking the anti-nausea drug, Bendazole, during pregnancy.

A jury in Orlando, Florida, on Friday decided that the drug caused limb and chest defects in a boy. His mother sued the manufacturing company, demanding \$12m (£5m) compensatory and punitive damages, but was awarded only \$20,000 (£9,700) to cover the boy's medical expenses.

Mr Ashley said yesterday that he thought the drug should be withdrawn from the market. The Department of Health and Social Security said that the drug was not being taken off the market, but the Committee on the Safety of Medicines had been asked last month to review the evidence about the drug because of public concern.

## Shortage of key subject teachers highlighted

From Diana Geddes

The serious shortage of qualified teachers in certain key subjects in secondary schools is again highlighted in a report published yesterday by the Secondary Heads Association (SHA).

The report contains the findings of a survey of 1,267 schools, representing a quarter of all secondary schools in England and Wales. It was carried out last November by the association in conjunction with the Association of Science Education. All previous figures on the supply of specialist teachers are at least two years out of date.

The schools participating in the survey were asked how many full-time qualified teachers they required to provide (a) sufficient staff for their curriculum, and (b) for what they considered to be the desirable curriculum for their schools.

The replies to the first part showed that even when schools were trying to modify their curriculum to match staffing realities, one in three or four schools lacked a mathematics teacher and one in four or five lacked a teacher of craft, design or technology.

On the criterion of what would be desirable, one in two or three schools lacked a mathematician, one in three a teacher of craft, design or technology, one in five a physicist and one in five or six a chemist.

There were marked regional variations in the shortage of specialist teachers, with London boroughs almost twice as badly off as English counties. Figures for applications to Bachelor of Education teacher training courses, released over the weekend by the Central Register and Clearing House, suggest that the position could deteriorate further. Only 20 applicants have chosen to specialize in chemistry and 22 in physics, compared with 351 in home economics and 1,740 in physical education.

However, figures for applicants to postgraduate teacher training courses show a very slight improvement in the numbers wishing to specialize in mathematics, physics, chemistry and modern languages compared with last year.

Addressing the opening of the annual conference of the SHA in Oxford yesterday, Mr John Sayer, the president, urged the Government to give the highest priority to the implementation of the James report and its recommendations for a big increase in in-service teacher training.

That was much more urgent now than when the report was accepted in 1972, he said. Failing numbers of pupils in schools were creating insecurity, stagnation and loss of morale at a time when all the ingenuity and flexibility of dedicated, up-to-date teachers were required.

He criticized the Government for failing to tackle the issue of falling school rolls. Local councils were being forced to take hasty decisions from year to year with little sense for the pupils in the schools or for the future.

Mr Sayer also expressed deep concern over the failure of both central and local government to do anything about the rapidly deteriorating situation regarding the midday supervision of pupils.

Two fifths of SHA members had reported that they were no longer able to exercise a sufficient level of supervision to carry out their legal responsibility for the safety and welfare of children during the lunch hour at school.

Shoppers go on 'beat the Budget' spree

Shops reported a sharp acceleration in spending at the weekend as shoppers anticipated the worst from Wednesday's Budget.

Several chains were confident that one or more of their stores had managed to take more than £1m each during the week, a figure exceeded for the first time in last year's pre-Christmas rush.

Mr Paul Dowling, operations director for Carrefour Hypermarkets, said that sales of electrical goods had reached a new peak, with more than double the number of purchases made on credit had trebled.

That suggests a general suspicion that the Government may introduce further credit restrictions.

Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers, in their pre-Budget analysis predicted this morning that the Chancellor will add 10p a gallon on petrol, 5p on a packet of 20 cigarettes, 2p on a pint of beer, 50p on a bottle of spirits, 15p on each bottle of wine, and £10 on the road fund licence.

## Survey by 'The Times' indicates the inner circle of 21 who are in on the Budget secrets

## Why Sir Geoffrey's cards are kept close to his chest

By Peter Hennesey

and David Blake

How many people this morning will know the full contents of Wednesday's Budget statement? A survey conducted by The Times indicates that probably no more than 21 individuals will be aware of the whole story, with civil servants outnumbering ministers 14 to six and a solitary special adviser completing the total.

The full Cabinet will not be given details of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech until the Budget Cabinet is held on Wednesday morning. There are two reasons given by Whitehall insiders to explain why most ministers are not initiated into the secret until a few hours before the Chancellor rises in the Commons.

"It is mainly because you cannot trust them. They tend to want to consult people and it gets out. It is like back in Jimmy Thomas (J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the National Government, who resigned in 1936 after a Budget leak)," said one. Another added: "It is because they might have inconvenient views."

Of the inner circle of 21, Sir Douglas Wess, Permanent Secretary in the Treasury, has known in full and in advance the contents of all important financial statements, emergency packages and budgets since he became a Treasury second permanent secretary in 1973, a depth of experience unequalled by any other individual privy today to this week's Budget secrets.

A further six Treasury officials will know in full Wednesday's financial statement and Budget report, the criterion for inclusion in The Times survey. Many more will have a firm idea of the sections that concern their policy divisions, but their knowledge will be partial.

The Treasury half-dozen comprise its three second permanent secretaries, Sir Kenneth Cousins, Sir Anthony Rowlandson and Mr William Rye; its chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns; the head of Sir Douglas Wess's central unit, Mr Brian Unwin, who coordinates successive drafts of the statement; and Mr John Wiggins, the Chancellor's principal private secretary, who has written large sections of it.

All five Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, OC, the Chancellor, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary and Lord Cockfield and Mr Peter Rees, ministers of state, are among the initiates. Mr Adam Ridley, Sir Geoffrey's special adviser, has also seen the full statement.

The only other minister to whom nothing will come as a surprise on Wednesday morning is the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Clive Whitmore, her principal private secretary, and Mr Timothy Lan-

kester, seconded to her private office in the Treasury, are similarly placed.

Outside the walls of the Treasury, Mr Geoffrey Richards, secretary of the Bank of England, should be added to the list as must Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Across Downing Street in the Cabinet Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr Peter Le Chevalier, head of its economic secretariat, have seen the full statement by today.

The figure of 21 should be multiplied by about three if all the support staff of those named, secretaries, private office officials, printers, are included. For security reasons, the vast majority of these will have seen certain blank spaces where crucial figures, like the rate of peripheral taxation, should be until the penultimate draft, which will probably be completed today, is circulated.

Fears of a leak affecting the financial markets or enabling corrupt individuals to "make a killing" are still very strong at Whitehall 44 years after the

Thomas affair. The "need to know" system that has grown up around Budget information, however, does have a damaging effect on collective ministerial responsibility, the first principle of Cabinet government, as ministers, particularly on the Labour side, have pointed out.

In a private paper for the Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government, details of which were published in The Times on March 17, Mr Gavin Davies, a former economist and adviser to Mr James Callaghan during the years of his premiership, argues that the secrecy is especially strategic, economic policy making, his turned collective responsibility into "a sham."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

retary in the Treasury, has known in full and in advance the contents of all important financial statements, emergency packages and budgets since he became a Treasury second permanent secretary in 1973, a depth of experience unequalled by any other individual privy today to this week's Budget secrets.

A further six Treasury officials will know in full Wednesday's financial statement and Budget report, the criterion for inclusion in The Times survey. Many more will have a firm idea of the sections that concern their policy divisions, but their knowledge will be partial.

The Treasury half-dozen comprise its three second permanent secretaries, Sir Kenneth Cousins, Sir Anthony Rowlandson and Mr William Rye; its chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns; the head of Sir Douglas Wess's central unit, Mr Brian Unwin, who coordinates successive drafts of the statement; and Mr John Wiggins, the Chancellor's principal private secretary, who has written large sections of it.

All five Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, OC, the Chancellor, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary and Lord Cockfield and Mr Peter Rees, ministers of state, are among the initiates. Mr Adam Ridley, Sir Geoffrey's special adviser, has also seen the full statement.

The only other minister to whom nothing will come as a surprise on Wednesday morning is the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Clive Whitmore, her principal private secretary, and Mr Timothy Lan-

kester, seconded to her private office in the Treasury, are similarly placed.

Outside the walls of the Treasury, Mr Geoffrey Richards, secretary of the Bank of England, should be added to the list as must Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Across Downing Street in the Cabinet Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr Peter Le Chevalier, head of its economic secretariat, have seen the full statement by today.

The figure of 21 should be multiplied by about three if all the support staff of those named, secretaries, private office officials, printers, are included. For security reasons, the vast majority of these will have seen certain blank spaces where crucial figures, like the rate of peripheral taxation, should be until the penultimate draft, which will probably be completed today, is circulated.

Fears of a leak affecting the financial markets or enabling corrupt individuals to "make a killing" are still very strong at Whitehall 44 years after the

Thomas affair. The "need to know" system that has grown up around Budget information, however, does have a damaging effect on collective ministerial responsibility, the first principle of Cabinet government, as ministers, particularly on the Labour side, have pointed out.

In a private paper for the Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government, details of which were published in The Times on March 17, Mr Gavin Davies, a former economist and adviser to Mr James Callaghan during the years of his premiership, argues that the secrecy is especially strategic, economic policy making, his turned collective responsibility into "a sham."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

retary in the Treasury, has known in full and in advance the contents of all important financial statements, emergency packages and budgets since he became a Treasury second permanent secretary in 1973, a depth of experience unequalled by any other individual privy today to this week's Budget secrets.

A further six Treasury officials will know in full Wednesday's financial statement and Budget report, the criterion for inclusion in The Times survey. Many more will have a firm idea of the sections that concern their policy divisions, but their knowledge will be partial.

The Treasury half-dozen comprise its three second permanent secretaries, Sir Kenneth Cousins, Sir Anthony Rowlandson and Mr William Rye; its chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns; the head of Sir Douglas Wess's central unit, Mr Brian Unwin, who coordinates successive drafts of the statement; and Mr John Wiggins, the Chancellor's principal private secretary, who has written large sections of it.

All five Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, OC, the Chancellor, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary and Lord Cockfield and Mr Peter Rees, ministers of state, are among the initiates. Mr Adam Ridley, Sir Geoffrey's special adviser, has also seen the full statement.

The only other minister to whom nothing will come as a surprise on Wednesday morning is the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Clive Whitmore, her principal private secretary, and Mr Timothy Lan-

kester, seconded to her private office in the Treasury, are similarly placed.

Outside the walls of the Treasury, Mr Geoffrey Richards, secretary of the Bank of England, should be added to the list as must Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Across Downing Street in the Cabinet Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr Peter Le Chevalier, head of its economic secretariat, have seen the full statement by today.

The figure of 21 should be multiplied by about three if all the support staff of those named, secretaries, private office officials, printers, are included. For security reasons, the vast majority of these will have seen certain blank spaces where crucial figures, like the rate of peripheral taxation, should be until the penultimate draft, which will probably be completed today, is circulated.

Fears of a leak affecting the financial markets or enabling corrupt individuals to "make a killing" are still very strong at Whitehall 44 years after the

Thomas affair. The "need to know" system that has grown up around Budget information, however, does have a damaging effect on collective ministerial responsibility, the first principle of Cabinet government, as ministers, particularly on the Labour side, have pointed out.

In a private paper for the Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government, details of which were published in The Times on March 17, Mr Gavin Davies, a former economist and adviser to Mr James Callaghan during the years of his premiership, argues that the secrecy is especially strategic, economic policy making, his turned collective responsibility into "a sham."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

retary in the Treasury, has known in full and in advance the contents of all important financial statements, emergency packages and budgets since he became a Treasury second permanent secretary in 1973, a depth of experience unequalled by any other individual privy today to this week's Budget secrets.

A further six Treasury officials will know in full Wednesday's financial statement and Budget report, the criterion for inclusion in The Times survey. Many more will have a firm idea of the sections that concern their policy divisions, but their knowledge will be partial.

The Treasury half-dozen comprise its three second permanent secretaries, Sir Kenneth Cousins, Sir Anthony Rowlandson and Mr William Rye; its chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns; the head of Sir Douglas Wess's central unit, Mr Brian Unwin, who coordinates successive drafts of the statement; and Mr John Wiggins, the Chancellor's principal private secretary, who has written large sections of it.

All five Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, OC, the Chancellor, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary and Lord Cockfield and Mr Peter Rees, ministers of state, are among the initiates. Mr Adam Ridley, Sir Geoffrey's special adviser, has also seen the full statement.

The only other minister to whom nothing will come as a surprise on Wednesday morning is the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Clive Whitmore, her principal private secretary, and Mr Timothy Lan-

kester, seconded to her private office in the Treasury, are similarly placed.

Outside the walls of the Treasury, Mr Geoffrey Richards, secretary of the Bank of England, should be added to the list as must Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Across Downing Street in the Cabinet Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr Peter Le Chevalier, head of its economic secretariat, have seen the full statement by today.

The figure of 21 should be multiplied by about three if all the support staff of those named, secretaries, private office officials, printers, are included. For security reasons, the vast majority of these will have seen certain blank spaces where crucial figures, like the rate of peripheral taxation, should be until the penultimate draft, which will probably be completed today, is circulated.

Fears of a leak affecting the financial markets or enabling corrupt individuals to "make a killing" are still very strong at Whitehall 44 years after the

Thomas affair. The "need to know" system that has grown up around Budget information, however, does have a damaging effect on collective ministerial responsibility, the first principle of Cabinet government, as ministers, particularly on the Labour side, have pointed out.

In a private paper for the Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government, details of which were published in The Times on March 17, Mr Gavin Davies, a former economist and adviser to Mr James Callaghan during the years of his premiership, argues that the secrecy is especially strategic, economic policy making, his turned collective responsibility into "a sham."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

retary in the Treasury, has known in full and in advance the contents of all important financial statements, emergency packages and budgets since he became a Treasury second permanent secretary in 1973, a depth of experience unequalled by any other individual privy today to this week's Budget secrets.

A further six Treasury officials will know in full Wednesday's financial statement and Budget report, the criterion for inclusion in The Times survey. Many more will have a firm idea of the sections that concern their policy divisions, but their knowledge will be partial.

The Treasury half-dozen comprise its three second permanent secretaries, Sir Kenneth Cousins, Sir Anthony Rowlandson and Mr William Rye; its chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns; the head of Sir Douglas Wess's central unit, Mr Brian Unwin, who coordinates successive drafts of the statement; and Mr John Wiggins, the Chancellor's principal private secretary, who has written large sections of it.

All five Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe, OC, the Chancellor, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary and Lord Cockfield and Mr Peter Rees, ministers of state, are among the initiates. Mr Adam Ridley, Sir Geoffrey's special adviser, has also seen the full statement.

The only other minister to whom nothing will come as a surprise on Wednesday morning is the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Clive Whitmore, her principal private secretary, and Mr Timothy Lan-

kester, seconded to her private office in the Treasury, are similarly placed.

Outside the walls of the Treasury, Mr Geoffrey Richards, secretary of the Bank of England, should be added to the list as must Sir Lawrence Airey, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue and Sir Douglas Lovelock, chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Across Downing Street in the Cabinet Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr Peter Le Chevalier, head of its economic secretariat, have seen the full statement by today.

The figure of 21 should be multiplied by about three if all the support staff of those named, secretaries, private office officials, printers, are included. For security reasons, the vast majority of these will have seen certain blank spaces where crucial figures, like the rate of peripheral taxation, should be until the penultimate draft, which will probably be completed today, is circulated.

Fears of a leak affecting the financial markets or enabling corrupt individuals to "make a killing" are still very strong at Whitehall 44 years after the

Thomas affair. The "need to know" system that has grown up around Budget information, however, does have a damaging effect on collective ministerial responsibility, the first principle of Cabinet government, as ministers, particularly on the Labour side, have pointed out.

In a private paper for the Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government, details of which were published in The Times on March 17, Mr Gavin Davies, a former economist and adviser to Mr James Callaghan during the years of his premiership, argues that the secrecy is especially strategic, economic policy making, his turned collective responsibility into "a sham."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

Under present arrangements, Budget insiders represent on the money exclusive club, Whitehall. As one senior civil servant put it: "It is like Ho! Communism, there is nothing higher."

Urging a more open system of government both inside Whitehall and beyond, he says: "If Budget documents are available to the public the day after Budget, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from Cabinet ministers beforehand."

## Mrs Thatcher brings party faithful alive

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Dressed in a black suit to match the sombre mood of her audience, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said on Saturday in carefully modulated words that floated across the coffin-shaped orchestra pit that the Government would not claim at the next general election it had created heaven on earth.

The previous day the pit had yawned ominously below Cabinet ministers addressing the subdued Conservative Central Council conference in Bourne, Cambridgeshire. It had been covered over by blue fabric. The Prime Minister was the first government spokesman to bring the party faithful alive.

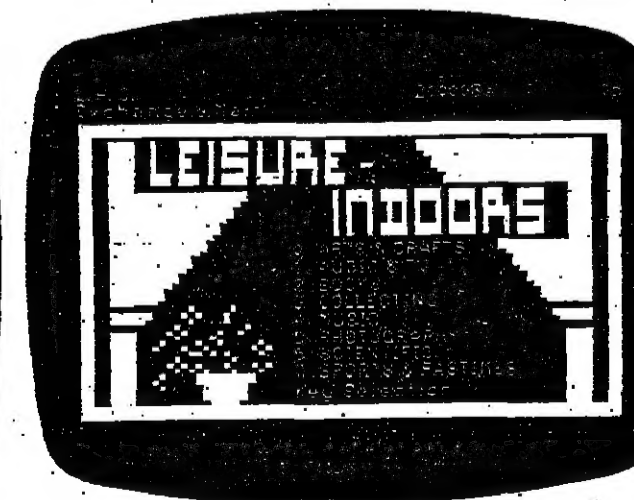
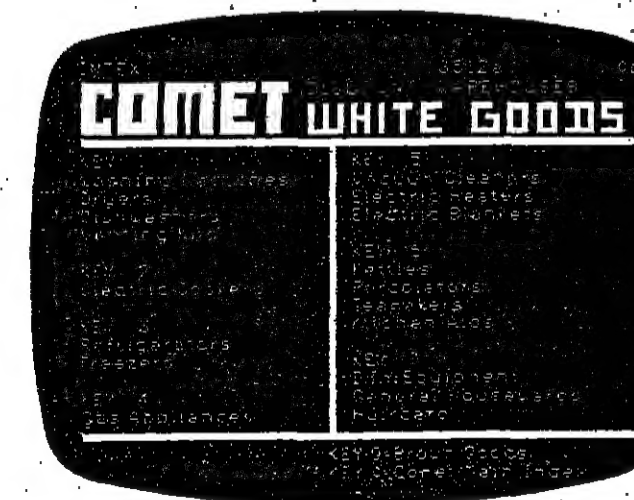
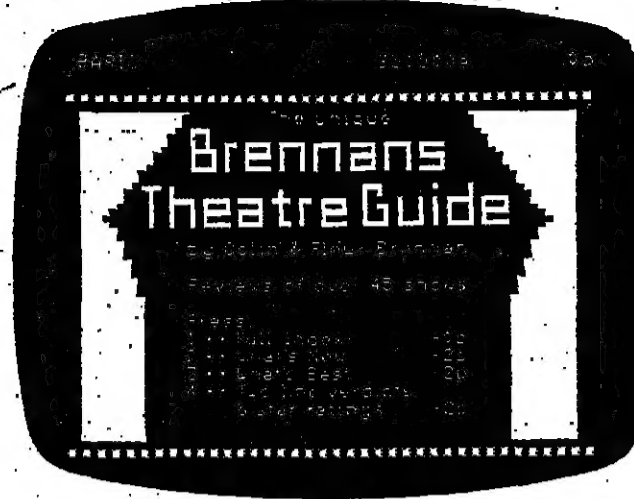
It is an audience that no party government can afford to ignore, though Mrs Thatcher nearly did. Representatives to the Central Council, which met over the weekend, are the staff officers of the voluntary army of party supporters, the constituency party chairmen, regional officials and agents.

More than that, now that the party has broken away from the "magic circle", they are part of the process of the succession, since they helped Mrs Thatcher succeed to the leadership. Strange that the Prime Minister at one time considered giving the council a name; but better advice, including that of Lord Thorneycroft, the party chairman, prevailed.

Mr Thatcher, inevitably, got a standing ovation at the end of her speech; but so did Lord Thorneycroft an hour or two before, the first platform speaker to do so after a slightly restless conference on Friday.

He showed again his instinctive feel for an audience, opening their mouths with laughter before getting them to swallow the message. The Southend, East, by-election was nearly a disaster, he told them, but it should be taken as an illustration of the battle the party and the Government had on its hands.






To obtain more information in the meantime, just fill in the coupon below, or dial 100 and ask for Freefone 2043.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Home brochure ☐ Office brochure Please tick.

**PRESTEL**  <sup>TM</sup>

Roy Chapman, Prestel Headquarters,  
FREEPOST London EC4B 4PP.



## HOME NEWS

## Minister in new guidance warns social security fraud staff to avoid offending honest people

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Social security staff have been told by Mr Reg Prentice, Minister for Social Security, that they must keep a sense of proportion about his new anti-fraud campaign. In Circular D 26/80, Mr Prentice refers to existing guidance which emphasizes that "fraud work must not result in unacceptable treatment of perfectly honest people".

A copy of the guidance to which Mr Prentice refers has reached the "Fraud Investigators' Guide", it replaces secret codes that have been leaked and criticized as being too harsh.

The change is deliberate, the guide says. Under the heading "A 'guide' not a 'code'", it says: "Fraud work cannot be done by numbers. The guide nevertheless refers newcomers to fraud work for whom it is intended, to a dozen secret codes still in use, as well as to numerous forms."

Fraud specialists are expected to establish and maintain the "right contacts" with the police, the post office, local authorities and local offices of the Department of Employment, the guide says. If they are not receiving effective cooperation from such contacts, they are advised to seek help from more senior staff.

The guide also makes clear that fraud specialists are expected to act speedily on suspicious cases in order to bring prosecutions under social security, rather than criminal, law. It lists two main advantages:

The burden of proof is more strict under criminal law; spouses can give evidence against each other in prosecutions brought to summary trial under social security law but that is barred under criminal law.

Fraud work is not an optional extra but an integral part of the work of the Department of Health and Social Security, the guide says; but effective results must be achieved in ways consistent with the administration of an important social service.

"Though your work may mean that a high proportion of the people you deal with are cheaters, the department has millions of honest claimants," the guide says. "Firm measures against fraud must not result in the unacceptable treatment of perfectly honest people."

The combination required of effective investigation and scrupulously fair methods calls for a continuous sense of balance in a sensitive area of work, the guide says. It adds: "No 'cigar-pipe' walker can succeed all the time."

Fraud investigators must adhere to the "Judges' Rules" when interviewing suspects, the guide says. They must not act as agents provocateurs.

For example, they may buy an ice cream from a suspect selling them to the general public, but they must not ask for estimates for building work from someone suspected of doing private work on the side. Evidence must be sought from the suspect's clients.

The department's policy, the guide says, is to prosecute cases of proven fraud wherever appropriate, but local offices

have discretionary powers to close a case.

Those powers cover trivial cases, more serious ones where there is voluntary disclosure or welfare reasons, or where either there is not enough evidence or the fraud would not affect the total amount of benefit payable.

The welfare cases include those where a claimant suffers from a serious mental or physical condition, or nervous trouble, particularly if suicide is mentioned. But the guide later tells the fraud investigator to advise a suspect threatening suicide to keep matters in perspective.

Much of the guide is taken up with tackling the two most common types of fraud: not declaring work while drawing benefit, and a woman drawing benefit while living with a man.

Less space is given to guidance on preventing fraud, although the guide emphasizes that fraud specialists should make their colleagues who pay out benefits aware of the need to watch for particular weaknesses in the system.

Mr Prentice in his letter to staff says that he is determined to make the new anti-fraud campaign a success. But he reminds them that fraud work remains a small proportion of the department's work. The 1,000 additional posts for specialist fraud officers is a "substantial" increase, he says, compared with 87,000 social security staff the department will employ in 1980-81.

"We are not forgetting that our main function is to see that benefits are paid to those who are properly entitled to them," he writes.

## Dilemma on land in Edinburgh

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The future of some 20 acres of vacant land on the fringe of Edinburgh's historic city centre is to be discussed at a public meeting today. It has been called by the local branch of the Civic Trust, known as the Caledonian Association, which is anxious to spur the city council into reaching some decisions.

They are one or two adjacent sites, formerly occupied by the Caledonian railway station and goods yard. Although relatively small, compared with the dereliction to be seen in places like Glasgow or Liverpool, it is felt to be a serious blemish on the face of a city that is said to attract more tourists than any other in Britain outside London.

Since the council acquired the land from British Rail, there has been no shortage of suggestions for its use. But, as Mr Charles Prosser, of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland, said: "There are too many ideas and too little money."

Ideally, the city planners would like to see the site, fronting Lothian Road, leased or sold for offices and shops, the proceeds from which could be used to finance new housing on the outer site, on Morrison Street. But the economic recession has depressed the property market and in any case, it is argued, Edinburgh already has an embarrassing amount of empty office space.

So far the only proposal to have met general acclaim is British Rail's plan for a 400-bedroom extension to the Caledonian Hotel. The Distillers Company is interested in a site nearby for new offices, but Mr Oliver Barratt, secretary of the Caledonian Association, fears that piecemeal development will destroy any chances of creating a unified "streetscape".

In what is one of the best planned cities in Europe, that is a particularly sensitive issue. Moreover, the association believes that growing commercial buildings on one site and housing on another goes against Edinburgh's tradition of a high residential element in the central area.

Mr Nicholas Fort, the council's director of physical planning, points out that the Lothian Road site are awaiting decisions on the route of a new road and on a possible conference centre.

## Higher cigarettes tax urged to cut smoking

By Anabel Fenniman

Health Services Correspondent

Taxation on cigarettes should be raised each year by more than 10 per cent, according to a pamphlet published today.

It suggests ways in which the Government could get better value from the National Health Service, as a result of "public anxiety at the effect that spending cuts might have".

Its main recommendations include fluoridisation of the water supply, financial incentives for smokers to increase their children and attend ante-natal clinics, and that foreign nationals should pay to use the health service.

It says that 50,000 premature deaths a year result from smoking-related diseases, such as lung cancer, bronchitis and heart ailments, and suggests that when the voluntary advertising agreement between the Government and the tobacco industry runs out at the end of this month, advertising should be banned in cinemas and in magazines with a high youth readership.

Fluoridisation would reduce tooth decay and benefit health service resources and the welfare of children. The general public has shown no antipathy to fluoride in toothpaste, it says.

Perinatal mortality declined when the rate of attendance at antenatal clinics improved, so the maternity grant should be conditional on early and regular attendance. Similarly, child benefit should be paid in the second six months of a child's life only if the mother could produce a certificate showing she attended a child welfare clinic.

The pamphlet, which is the Bow Group's submission on the Government's proposals for the National Health Service, criticizes the Government's rejection of the royal commission's proposal that "counselling" for the service be transferred to the regional health authorities.

That proposal deserved more consideration. "For one thing, it is completely in line with one of the Government's stated objectives 'to establish a structure... within which decisions can be taken quickly by those who are close to and responsive to the needs of patients'."

It favours the abolition of the area health management system, use of contract labour and an increase in charges in line with inflation. It opposes, however, new charges in the service (for example, "hotel" charges for in-patients) because in most cases the cost of admission is a "prohibitive" barrier.

Family doctors should have to provide only a daytime commitment (8 am to 8 pm), with the NHS accepting responsibility for an out-of-hours emergency service, prescribing drugs by their generic names instead of trade names, and discussions should be started with the profession on a compulsory retirement age, it says.

A *Hazlett Future*, by Dr David Tod and others (Bow Group, 240 Epsom Road, London, WC1V 7DT; £2).

child's life only if the mother could produce a certificate showing she attended a child welfare clinic.

The pamphlet, which is the Bow Group's submission on the Government's proposals for the National Health Service, criticizes the Government's rejection of the royal commission's proposal that "counselling" for the service be transferred to the regional health authorities.

That proposal deserved more consideration. "For one thing, it is completely in line with one of the Government's stated objectives 'to establish a structure... within which decisions can be taken quickly by those who are close to and responsive to the needs of patients'."

It favours the abolition of the area health management system, use of contract labour and an increase in charges in line with inflation. It opposes, however, new charges in the service (for example, "hotel" charges for in-patients) because in most cases the cost of admission is a "prohibitive" barrier.

Family doctors should have to provide only a daytime commitment (8 am to 8 pm), with the NHS accepting responsibility for an out-of-hours emergency service, prescribing drugs by their generic names instead of trade names, and discussions should be started with the profession on a compulsory retirement age, it says.

A *Hazlett Future*, by Dr David Tod and others (Bow Group, 240 Epsom Road, London, WC1V 7DT; £2).

## Tubercular risk to children at dental clinic

From Our Correspondent

Nottingham

Tuberculosis was confirmed yesterday in a Nottingham dental clinic worker. Six children treated there have been infected and more than a thousand others are to be examined.

Other children may have been exposed to infection after receiving dental treatment at health centres in the Smeinton and St Ann's districts of Nottingham.

Dr Kenneth Mason, community engineering physician, said the children at risk were those who had their teeth treated at the clinics between October and December last year.

## Chartered body suggested for engineers

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The engineering profession should have a registration council on the lines of the General Medical Council and established under royal charter, the Institution of Municipal Engineers says in a submission to the Government today in response to the report of the Finnisson inquiry.

In its submission the institution rejects the report's proposal for a Government-controlled engineering authority. It would be a misuse of resources and be very expensive relatively in terms of public funds.

The engineering profession should have a registration council on the lines of the General Medical Council and established under royal charter, the Institution of Municipal Engineers says in a submission to the Government today in response to the report of the Finnisson inquiry.

In its submission the institution rejects the report's proposal for a Government-controlled engineering authority. It would be a misuse of resources and be very expensive relatively in terms of public funds.

## Call for parents to answer for vandalism

From Arthur Osman

Leicester

Parents should be required to answer for the acts of their children in cases of vandalism and anti-social behaviour, a report to be discussed on Wednesday by Leicestershire County Council states.

One of its other main suggestions is that courts should be empowered to make community service orders against juvenile offenders.

A working party that spent 17 months examining vandalism says legislation is also needed authorizing the police to require parents to attend at police stations and courts to hear evidence against their children involved in vandalism; and to enable police to tackle truancy and to return a child to school.

It also recommends that in addition to reducing the age of criminal responsibility from 10 to eight years of age the age of attendance centres and the juvenile bureau should be extended. The age limit of 10 to 16 for admission to centres should be extended to eight to 18, and greater police resources should be made available to

run an extended attendance centre service.

The county council will seek the views of the Home Office and the Association of County Councils on the recommendations.

The report states: "There is no doubt that to some extent the police are under severe restrictions and limitations in carrying out their duties of law and order enforcement and there is evidence to show that, so far as many youngsters are concerned, police presence means nothing at all."

The pendulum has swung too far the other way compared with the situation which applied some years ago.

Police, schoolteachers, caretakers, bus conductors, park attendants and other public servants, through no fault of their own, seem to have lost all power of control with regard to the apprehension of youngsters and there are so many organizations, of which the Council for Civil Liberties is one, paying attention to the way in which the law enforcement organizations apply their methods, that it is extremely difficult for them to carry out their duties without offending the rights and privileges of the individual.

There was also some evidence that police were handicapped in

carrying out their duties by police complaints procedures, particularly the young policeman on foot patrol who was newly trained and alert to them.

It is also to be noted that the pendulum has swung too far the other way compared with some years ago, when the application of the law was a physical one - the spot punishment was a recognized deterrent. There is evidence to show that a shadow of caution has been cast on the benefit of the offender since the introduction of officers who, in some circumstances, experience difficulty in defending themselves.

The procedures should be reviewed.

There was without doubt a link between truancy from school and juvenile crime, the report adds. In many cases truancy was the early-warning system for vandalism. Schools could do more than they were doing.

We question whether enough is being done by teacher training colleges in preparing teachers not only academically but with an attitude towards controlling the discipline element in schools. A fresh look at the internal discipline system within school staff arrangements is also called for and the working party questions

whether enough is being done by the schools to inform the education authority of persistent truancy.

There was clearly no substitute for parental control, although evidence suggested that some parents abdicated their responsibilities.

The report accepted that physical punishment did not necessarily mean recipients became more obedient. Neither magistrates nor court officials advocated the return of corporal punishment.

The police could not act alone in the fight against vandalism and much more public involvement was required. More publicity should be given to steps that might be taken by all sections of the community to help the feeling of a lack of community spirit must be dispelled.

Local authorities were not doing as much as they should and until they put their own house in order they could expect to take the brunt of the attack.

The steps advocated would involve considerable expense, but vandalism could not be reduced without cost.

## 13 poison canisters found in sweep of island beaches

From Our Correspondent

Newport, Isle of Wight

A hovercraft and a team of 300 volunteer firemen, hoteliers and teenagers yesterday found 13 canisters, six of them dangerous, in a search of 65 miles of Isle of Wight beaches for chemicals washed up from two ships.

The sweep was an attempt to protect Easter visitors from any danger from leaking fumes.

Since last November about 1,200 canisters of poison have been washed on the island's shores. Fumes from 21 of them containing arsenic trichloride, would have been lethal. Firemen have to put on fumeproof

## Two die in final test of aircraft for UN mission

From Our Correspondent

Leeds

A final flight check ended in the deaths of a young pilot and ground engineer yesterday as they were preparing to fly on a United Nations overseas mission from Leeds-Bradford airport at Yeasdale.

In almost perfect flying conditions a Cessna 414 eight-seater aircraft valued at £100,000 spiralled from about 200 feet, hit a tree and exploded into flames.

The aircraft had been painted in the United Nations colours and was due to leave the airport today for a communications and transport role in Palestine.

Captain Barry Thornhill, aged 23, and Mr Paul Somers, aged 22, both bachelors, took up the aircraft for a check. It was turning into the final approach when, according to eye-witnesses, it spiralled and crashed into a field about a mile from the airport.

## Mr Whitelaw is not convinced on police changes

By Stewart Tandler

Crime Reporter

The Government has yet to be convinced that changes need to be made in the administration of the police to give greater community control and accountability, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Speaking on the London Weekend television programme, *Weekend World*, Mr Whitelaw said that in fact some police authorities were not making full use of the powers they have.

Mr Jack Straw, Labour MP for Blackburn, recently put forward a Bill to give police authorities more influence. But Mr Whitelaw said that the Government had no plans to adopt the Bill in its present form.

He urged that any changes should be approached without hurry after consultation with police authorities and chief constables.

## 'Rhodesian' plan for Ulster urged

By Brian Lenihan

Foreign Affairs Minister in the Irish Republic

Mr Brian Lenihan, Foreign Affairs Minister in the Irish Republic, yesterday urged Britain to withdraw long-standing opposition to the future of Northern Ireland.

He said that pledges that Ulster would remain part of the United Kingdom until the majority in the province decided otherwise should be replaced by an Anglo-Irish declaration worked out in negotiations between the two governments.

Mr Lenihan, who was speaking in an Irish radio interview, is to have talks in Dublin soon with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

A meeting will mark the first direct ministerial contact on Northern Ireland between London and Dublin since Mr Charles Haughey became Prime Minister of the Republic.

Mr Lenihan confirmed that prospects for eventual Irish unity, the long-term aim of Mr Haughey's government, would be high on the agenda at the talks with Mr Atkins.

Mr Lenihan's remarks are certain to prompt bitter criticism from "loyalist" politicians in Northern Ireland. He said that the present position in Ulster amounted to a negative veto for the Unionists.

"The guarantee is a blockage to any relevant discussions and is not acceptable," Mr Lenihan said.

Britain should apply expertise similar to that used in Rhodesia to work out a solution in Ulster. The Irish would be forthcoming in getting down to negotiations.

Terrorist burnt: A man very ill with 80 per cent burns was left outside a hospital in Dundalk, in the Irish Republic, shortly after a bomb attack on a customs post near Newry, Northern Ireland, police said yesterday. They believe a terrorist was severely burnt when a bomb he was planting on Saturday night went off prematurely.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.

## Phosphate 'mine' found under sea

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

A new source of phosphate rock has been discovered by an oceanographic research team, which is richer than most of the refined phosphates that form a basic material of the world's fertilizer industry.

The discovery was made on an expedition of the research ship *Shackleton* of the Natural Environment Research Council.

During a survey of the floor of the Atlantic near the Equator a large deposit of phosphatized limestone was discovered. A description of rock and how it came to be formed is the subject of a paper by Dr E. J. W. Jones and Dr D. A. Goddard, geologists at University College London, in the journal *Deep-Sea Research*.

The two geologists are eager to attract the attention of commercial mineral prospectors to this underwater mine, which has economic implications that are not often associated with the location of unusual minerals of academic importance.

Dr Jones said yesterday that economic interest in the ocean floor has focused primarily on the prospects for petroleum along the continental margins and on accumulations of metal oxides and sulphides found recently on volcanically active ridges.

The finds are richer than most material mined from the land deposits, principally in the United States, Morocco and the Soviet Union. The price of phosphate rock has risen at the same rate as the markets in oil.

Using the description adopted for international trade in phosphates, the rocks contain an average of 86 per cent of triphosphate of lime.

Although phosphorites have been reported in other ocean studies, this find is unusual in the size, richness and depth of water of the deposit. It is about 800 metres deep.

Mining operations, such as the recovery of metalliferous sediments from the Red Sea, are conducted in deeper waters. The deposit is in the Atlantic above the Equator and about 900 kilometres due west of Freetown. An analysis was made of rocks ranging from 0.2 to 32 kilograms.

An explanation of the formation in the journal tells of a submerged volcano capped by an immense layer of material. Fossil evidence shows that in early Tertiary time, 50 million years ago, the crest of the volcano called Annan Seamount lay near the surface.

## Post Office's mail service 'not value for money'

By Michael Corby

Director of the Mail Users' Association

The Post Office mail service is not providing value for money, three consumer organizations say in a joint-report published yesterday. The service has slipped by 5 per cent over the past 10 years, according to the Mail Users' Association, the Telephone Users' Association and the Association of Telecommunications Users.

The evidence on the Post Office accounts to the Select Committee on Industry and Trade they call for a value-for-money index, combining prices and speed of delivery.

They claim that less information is available than a decade ago and want reports published, with quarterly statements giving the main aspects of performance. Statements of Post Office prospects, which lapsed after 1969, should be reintroduced, they say.

Mr Michael Corby, director of the Mail Users' Association, said: "The Post Office needs to be pressed to produce information which is easier to understand and which gives a more comprehensive guide to performance and plans than it currently available."

"The Post Office has assured users it would be best if it was left to work out such matters for itself. This approach has not produced the necessary results."

The Post Office said yesterday that it would study the report, to see whether it was saying anything useful. It acknowledged that because of staffing, industrial relations difficulties and other factors last summer the service to customers fell below standard in some places.

"Since then there has been a recovery, and as far as the postal service is concerned the volume of items handled daily is continuing to rise," the Post Office gives customers a good service at a price which will stand comparison with nearly every other country, and we are still striving to improve it."

There is no argument about the hazards of lead. It has been known for more than fifty years that it attacks the central nervous system, or is a neurotoxin.

The controversy turns on the evidence suggesting that brain damage affecting intelligence occurs even at subclinical levels of exposure in urban areas subjected to pollution from the exhausts of petrol engines.

A number of studies point to that conclusion, and the most suggestive of these findings by a group working with Dr H. Needleman, of Harvard, has been examined by the working party.

Dr Michael Butler, a professor of psychology at London, has singled out the Needleman work in his contribution to the report. His examination forms the principle scientific analysis of the lead from petrol.

The conclusions of the report have no immediate need to abolish lead additive in petrol in the absence of incontrovertible proof of the degree of brain damage that might arise from it.

That question is deferred pending the outcome of work to be done in Southampton and Birmingham, supported by the Medical Research Council.

Expressing total opposition to the plan, the association says that it would mean the abolition of national parks as we know them. Areas such as the Lake District, the Yorkshire Dales and Dartmoor would be seriously threatened, and the importance of landscapes downgraded to second tier would be devalued.

Mr Ivor Morten, vice-chairman of the Peak-Park Planning Board, in a farewell address to the board's management committee last Friday, gave warning of "strong forces lining up against the principle of national parks".

Mr Morten, who has been a Government-nominated member of the board since its inception in 1951, was informed only recently that he was not to be reappointed. He is known to have had a number of disagree-

## Survey leaves lead-in-petrol issue in the air

By Our Science Editor

A Government review of the effect of lead on health, to be published this week, leaves the most controversial aspect of the subject, the removal of lead additives from petrol, unresolved.

The study was arranged by the Department of Health and Social Security, and led by Professor P. J. Lawther, architect of London's clean air legislation.

Evidence has been accumulating over the past decade to suggest that lead is a source of brain damage among infants in urban areas. The report emphasizes that the link between retarded mental development and petrol-lead pollution in cities is difficult to evaluate.

In the absence of absolute confirmation, the working party has reached more weight by eliminating from our diet lead from water pipes, pins, paint and industrial emissions.

There is no argument about the hazards of lead. It has been known for more than fifty years that it attacks the central nervous system, or is a neurotoxin.

The controversy turns on the evidence suggesting that brain damage affecting intelligence occurs even at subclinical levels of exposure in urban areas subjected to pollution from the exhausts of petrol engines.

A number of studies point to that conclusion, and the most suggestive of these findings by a group working with Dr H. Needleman, of Harvard, has been examined by the working party.

Dr Michael Butler, a professor of psychology at London, has singled out the Needleman work in his contribution to the report. His examination forms the principle scientific analysis of the lead from petrol.

The conclusions of the report have no immediate need to abolish lead additive in petrol in the absence of incontrovertible proof of the degree of brain damage that might arise from it.

That question is deferred pending the outcome of work to be done in Southampton and Birmingham, supported by the Medical Research Council.

Expressing total opposition to the plan, the association says that it would mean the abolition of national parks as we know them. Areas such as the Lake District, the Yorkshire Dales and Dartmoor would be seriously threatened, and the importance of landscapes downgraded to second tier would be devalued.

Mr Ivor Morten, vice-chairman of the Peak-Park Planning Board, in a farewell address to the board's management committee last Friday, gave warning of "strong forces lining up against the principle of national parks".

Mr Morten, who has been a Government-nominated member of the board since its inception in 1951, was informed only recently that he was not to be reappointed. He is known to have had a number of disagree-

ments with Mr Nott chairman of Derbyshire Council, who is also of the board.

Government appointed national park committees traditionally possess special knowledge of the area for the country now feared that they will be replaced by appointees who will zealously about parks from intrusion.

The abolition of their diminution of the park committee, it is said, would lead to schemes for water extraction and reclamation, land for agriculture, easier to obtain and costly public for



A stallholder showing a spaniel puppy to a customer at the Club Row market in east London yesterday. Unlicensed traders stayed away because of a demonstration by about 200 people, mostly women, who shouted at the animal sellers.

## Concord stirs the sabbath calm

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

A roar from the night have added extra-terrestrial to quite a few sons in yesterday morning. New low over the city's sabbath calm and the attention of a spectacular display of air is lauded, and for a while around.

It was the aircraft's mercial touchdown. The fact that Concord in the supersonic to been operating for London mattered n to the crowds hith path, carrying tele cameras.

Radio 4 gave a commentary on the time the aircraft glittering low pass city the hill tops house airport had an epic western horizon wrestles with.



## ST EUROPE

## gnor Cossiga expected to seek iance with Socialists in rming his new Italian Cabinet

John Earle  
March 23  
President Pertini today asked  
Francesco Cossiga to  
Italy's 35th President since  
the war. A 52-year-old  
an Democrat from  
in Sardinia, Signor  
headed the outgoing  
of Christian Demo-  
Social Democrats and  
which resigned on  
today.



Signor Cossiga: asked to  
succeed himself.

Complex task awaits the  
Minister designate, who  
begin consulting other  
immediately after a  
g of the Christian Demo-  
security tomorrow. He  
to form an administra-  
in advance of a series  
important international  
ment in June, including  
as in Venice of the Euro-  
Community Council and  
Western world's most  
elected nations.

feeling is that he will  
by form a coalition  
the Christian Demo-  
Socialists, who by  
wing their racist support  
tated the fall of his last  
ment but whose central  
tee has authorized parti-  
in the next one.  
a coalition would have  
ider majority of 327  
303 in the Chamber of  
as, and given the pro-  
of deputies to cast their  
secret ballots against  
ity whip. The govern-  
future might not be  
for long. Its foundation  
be more secure if the

Republican Party would also  
join, insuring 342 votes against  
288 in the combined opposi-  
tion.

Such a solution, however,  
would arouse the resentment  
of the Social Democrats and the  
Liberals, both of whom see no  
reason for being excluded. But  
a coalition of all five is likely  
in present conditions to be  
opposed by sections of the  
Christian Democrats and  
Socialists. The only certainty is  
that the Communist demand  
for entry into government  
stands no chance of acceptance.  
President Pertini has spent  
less time than his predecessors  
in the ritual of consultations  
before selecting a new Prime

Minister. It was clear from the  
outset that the Christian Demo-  
crats' preference was for Signor  
Cossiga to succeed himself.

In some ways this political  
crisis has thrown into greater  
relief the vacuum of govern-  
ment and a tendency of other  
forces to move into that vacuum.  
A more directly political role  
has been played by both the  
President of the Republic and  
by the trade unions.

The 82-year-old President has  
borne the brunt of taking  
decisions to restore the morale  
of the judiciary, shaken by the  
assassination by terrorists of  
three magistrates in four days.  
He has held a series of meetings  
with outgoing ministers, repre-  
sentatives of the judiciary, and  
the heads of security.

The secretaries of the three  
big trade union confederations  
have been skirmishing with  
Signor Cossiga and won. He  
wrote them when he resigned  
that all negotiations affecting  
public employees should be  
considered suspended until a  
new government was formed.

The unions replied by tele-  
gram that they refused to  
accept this and also sent a  
letter to the political parties  
outlining their priorities for  
the problems facing the next  
government.

Signor Cossiga had to retreat  
and in a second letter to them  
admit that negotiations of a  
"technical nature" were pos-  
sible during the governmental  
crisis. In consequence, talks  
will resume this week on a con-  
tract for local government  
employees.

## Legal risks in holding back EEC payments

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The question whether Britain  
could withhold payment to the  
EEC budget, as Mrs Margaret  
Thatcher has said might be  
necessary if no other way is  
found of reducing the British  
contribution, is receiving close  
attention from legal experts.

Apart from the risk that it  
might be illegal under Com-  
munity law, it also raises ques-  
tions of British law. It could  
conceivably be open to private  
citizens to bring an action  
against the Government.

It is emphasized in Whitehall  
that British policy remains to  
work for a negotiated solution,  
and that the Government in-  
tends to continue on this course  
with all the diplomatic skill and  
political pressure it can muster.

At the same time, the Prime  
Minister has indicated that if  
all else fails, consideration will  
be given to holding back the  
value added tax (VAT) element  
in the budgetary contribution,  
which is set annually at up to  
1 per cent of VAT receipts.

The budget payments come  
under a decision of the original  
Six members of the Community  
made in 1970, known as the  
budget treaty. It became part  
of British law under the Euro-  
pean Communities Act, when  
Britain joined the EEC in 1973.

The payments are fixed for  
each year according to the  
revenue needs of the Com-  
mission's revised draft budget for  
the current year. The VAT  
element has been set at 0.68  
per cent.



Face in the crowd: The Pope at Castel Santa  
Maria in central Italy yesterday. The town was  
devastated by an earthquake last year.

## Firm Giscard stand on farm prices

From Ian Murray  
Paris, March 23

President Giscard d'Estaing  
today reaffirmed his intention  
to fight to support French  
farmers at the forthcoming  
Brussels summit. He made it  
clear that he viewed any pro-  
posals to freeze prices as "un-  
realistic and unacceptable".

The President was in Lyons  
to open the fair there with M  
Raymond Barre, the Prime  
Minister, who was elected to a  
Lyons seat in the legislative  
election.

He said France had to strive  
to become independent in  
energy supply, develop ad-  
vanced industries, improve the  
levels of technical education for  
the young and the workers, and  
above all to exploit its only  
"raw material"—agriculture.

Because of the importance of  
agriculture, the President went  
on, it was essential to make  
the most of what it could pro-  
duce to improve the French  
economy. The Brussels pro-  
posals were not acceptable be-  
cause of the increase in agri-  
cultural costs and industrial  
prices.

The President's chief con-  
cern, however, seemed to be  
that domestic politics had  
created a situation in which the  
leaders of the four main po-  
litical groups refused to speak  
to each other. Within the op-  
position, the Socialists and Com-  
munists were at daggers drawn,  
while within the government  
coalition the Gaullists were  
constantly attacking govern-  
ment policies.

The argument with the  
Gaullists was one of the main  
points raised by M Jean  
Lecanuet, president of the pro-

Giscard Union pour la Demo-  
cratie Française, at the group's  
weekend conference in Orleans.  
He told the 2,500 delegates that  
he hoped that the Gaullists  
would not attack their candidate  
so strongly before the presiden-  
tial election but it would make  
things difficult afterwards.

The conference showed that  
despite various tendencies in-  
side the grouping, the delegates  
all supported the President's  
policies. They were urged to  
become a real political machine  
to secure the election of their  
candidate at next year's presi-  
dential election.

President Giscard d'Estaing  
has not yet announced his can-  
didature, but in his speech  
today in Lyons he seemed  
again to be planning for a long  
political future. He said that he  
stood for the "just centre",  
which was not a neutral line but  
"a line of peace and under-  
standing to follow with much  
care in these tempestuous  
times." It was a line, he said,  
which attracted twice as many  
critics as any other.

The UDP conference, which is  
the last the group will hold  
before the presidential election,  
seemed to echo these words in  
approving the need for a central  
force.

Police protection: Hundreds of  
anti-riot police were on hand  
as President Giscard d'Estaing  
opened the Lyons Industrial  
Fair.

The police were called  
chiefly to hold off an angry  
crowd of 1,000 leather-clad  
motorcyclists from all over  
France, who were protesting  
against the recent increase in  
licence fees for two-wheeled  
vehicles.

## entment in Brittany over oil spills

### w lessons learnt om Amoco Cadiz

an Murray

March 23  
message on the car  
is bitter: "Tared  
admitted tomorrow". The  
sung on the telegraph  
re angry: "Brittany is  
dubious". The white-  
rocks on the green hill-  
out a more optimistic  
We shall win. Plogoff

e moment everybody in  
seems to be sign writ-  
is part of the massive  
ement against the  
thick, stinking oil has  
shore along the coast  
nd as part of the deep  
at plans to build a  
power station on the  
equivalent of Land's  
e Pointe du Raz.

can be nowhere quite  
ural Brittany at the  
for gazing into the  
mentally unacceptable  
the energy crisis.  
makes it worse to the  
is that, as far as they  
l, the powers that be  
not seem to care. As  
non sees it the oil was  
to come ashore because  
verament was not pre-  
pend the money to  
As the Breton sees it  
note Pointe du Raz was  
as a nuclear site be-  
was about as far away  
aris as it is possible to

almost exactly two years  
to Amoco Cadiz ground  
rocks off Portland at  
th-western tip of Brit-  
reering 230,000 tons of  
to be swept to sea or  
the beaches.

s and remains the worst  
of its kind and the  
Government, seeking to  
benefit from the les-  
the affair, drew up a  
plan to deal with any  
similar emergency. Part  
plan was prevention and  
progress has been made  
cing the shipping lanes  
Ushant, forcing ships  
a longer, safer route  
the coast. Part of the  
oo, was the creation of  
ree to stop oil coming  
in the event of the worst  
ing.

Navy has a crucial role in  
defensive plan. Ironically  
the month's issue of the  
defence magazine,  
there is a special  
emphasizing how well  
the Navy is to combat  
ure "black tides".  
cture of a filthy, greasy  
y beach accompanies the  
with the headline in  
large type: "Never

picture was taken after  
moco Cadiz went down,  
could quite easily have  
aken this week on the

lovely beaches, tar-covered after  
the Tario broke in two in the  
Channel storms on March 7.  
This time there is no question  
of there having been a naviga-  
tional error. The 22-year-old  
ship just broke in two.

Officially there was from the  
start little danger of large scale  
pollution. The bulk of the oil  
was trapped in the broken tan-  
ker's holds and what little had  
escaped was said to be unlikely  
to reach the coasts.

The bad weather certainly  
made it difficult for the Navy  
to break up the slicks that did  
appear, but in the final analysis  
it looks as though they were ill  
equipped to deal with the oil.

The oil was so thick it had to  
be kept heated to 50° C in  
order that it could be pumped.  
Once into the cold waters of the  
Channel it set into a thick coat,  
which was impervious to the  
only available dispersant chemi-  
cals and on which the Navy was  
advised to use—lay in useless  
drifts.

So the oil came ashore. But  
when it did there was a long  
delay before the land part of  
the protection plan was  
authorized by the Prefecture. In  
consequence the resources avail-  
able were minimal when most  
needed.

The reasons for the delay  
seem twofold. For one reason  
launching the plan costs a lot  
of money to the State. More  
importantly it attracts the sort  
of bad publicity that a tourist  
region like Brittany, which  
relies so heavily on its coastline  
to bring in visitors, can well do  
without.

The tardiness of the authori-  
ties coupled with fury at the  
fact that the much vaunted pre-  
vention plan had failed to work  
has caused deep resentment in  
Brittany.

Last week five dustbins full  
of Tario oil scooped from the  
Brittany beaches were dumped  
on the pavement outside the  
Elysee Palace.

It also represents a protest  
at the fact that none of the  
12 ministers involved in the  
protection plan had visited the  
area to see what things were  
like. If the Government would  
not come to the oil, then the  
oil would go to the Govern-  
ment.

The wreck of the Tario  
prompted M Aymar Achille-  
Fould, the president of the  
Interministerial Sea Mission, to  
repeat once again the French  
argument that, as most of the  
500 million tons of oil needed  
by Europe are shipped round  
the Brittany coast, then  
countries importing the oil  
should contribute to the cost  
of cleaning up the beaches.

## curity conference may postponed by Spain

Harry Deebelius

March 23

is considering postpon-  
European security con-  
which was to have been  
next autumn, the in-  
dent Madrid daily El  
ported today.

postponement of the con-  
ference, a sequel to the Hel-  
sinki conference at which  
rights was an important  
was suggested un-  
officially earlier this month by  
officials. Doubts about  
effectiveness were voiced  
that by diplomats of  
s countries.

newspaper reported that  
Marcelina Oreja, the  
h Foreign Minister, will  
the matter at the meet-  
the Council of Europe  
ril 9 in Lisbon.

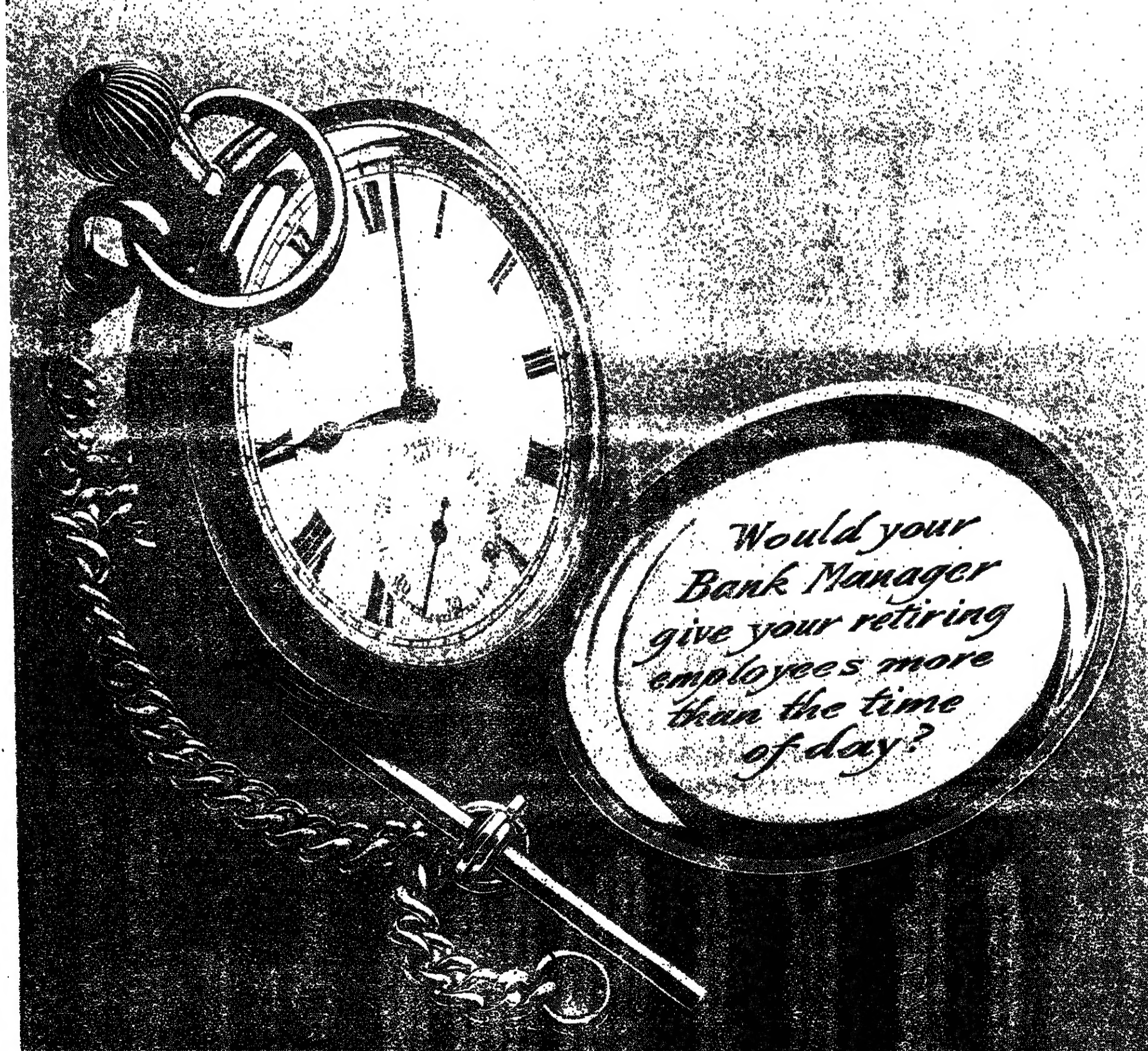
possibility of a delay is  
sult of international ten-

sion and events in Iran and  
Afghanistan.

A decision to hold the con-  
ference even a few months after  
the scheduled date of Novem-  
ber 22 would make it possi-  
ble for the United States to take a  
firm stance on the issues that  
arise, because there would be  
sufficient time after the presi-  
dential elections in November  
for the Administration to for-  
mulate policies.

Any postponement would also  
put back the date of the pre-  
paratory meeting for the con-  
ference, which was to have  
taken place here on September  
11.

The Spanish Government is  
reported to be anxious to avoid  
a confrontation between the  
United States and the Soviet  
Union, such as that which  
occurred in Belgrade after the  
apparent easing of international  
tension at the Helsinki confer-  
ence.



These days, many people running their  
own businesses would like to give retiring  
employees a bit more than a gold watch.

But assuming that's how you feel, you  
wouldn't really expect your bank manager  
to look after them for you.

And you'd be wrong.

Because if he's a Midland Bank  
manager, he could. You see, you really can  
expect the unexpected from the Midland.

Your Midland manager has at his  
disposal a team of specialist companies and  
services which can, between them, help  
you to cope with all sorts of business needs.

In this case, he could put you in touch  
with a Midland Bank Group company,  
which could give you specialist indepen-  
dent advice on pension schemes and help  
you set up the one that suits you. And even  
give advice on pension legislation.

So you'll feel you're doing well by your  
staff, and you'll probably find they're a  
good deal happier about working for you.

Start thinking of your Midland  
manager and his team as the people to  
deal with your business needs. Because  
thanks to teamwork, we can help you  
with things you'd never expect.

You can expect the unexpected from Midland teamwork



**Midland Bank**

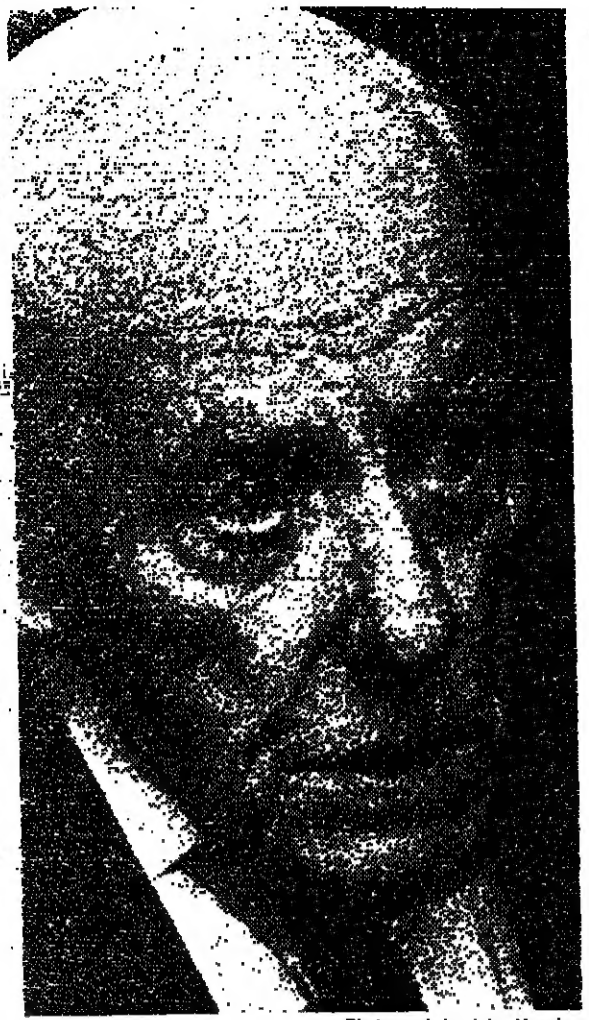






## LAYAN EXPEDITION

## Best photographer recalls 1924 deaths



John Noel, aged 90 years (above) at his home in below) in 1924, with some of his photographic on a ledge at 22,000 feet on the North Peak.

By Arthur Loosley  
The bodies of Mallory and Irvine have not been found, and they never will be, Captain J. B. Noel, the official photographer on the Royal Geographical Society's early Mount Everest Expeditions said. He was referring to his friends, George Leigh Mallory and Andrew Irvine, who died in the 1924 attempt on the mountain.

Bright-eyed in his ninety-first year, John Noel delights in an encyclopaedic memory, mustering facts and anecdotes about Everest, from the early efforts to obtain permission from the Dalai Lama to enter Tibet, to the technical details of photographic exposures and developing negatives with the aid of glacial water in a tent heated by a yak-dung stove. As well as dozens of glass negatives, sent overland in batches to The Times, he exposed and developed some 12,000ft of cine film which was later shown to packed houses in London.

On the subject of Mallory and Irvine, who failed to return to their tent on June 8, 1924, after being seen within 1,000ft of the summit and still moving upwards, Captain Noel dismisses suggestions that their bodies may one day be found, to help settle the argument about whether they reached the top.

A body found by a Chinese climber in 1960 was that of Maurice Wilson, he says, and this view concurs with recent letters to The Times, including one from Dr Charles Warren who described how in 1935 he had found and buried the body of Wilson, who had died on a solo attempt the previous year. The body found by the Chinese was almost certainly that of Wilson, which had reemerged from the ice at a lower point 25 years later.

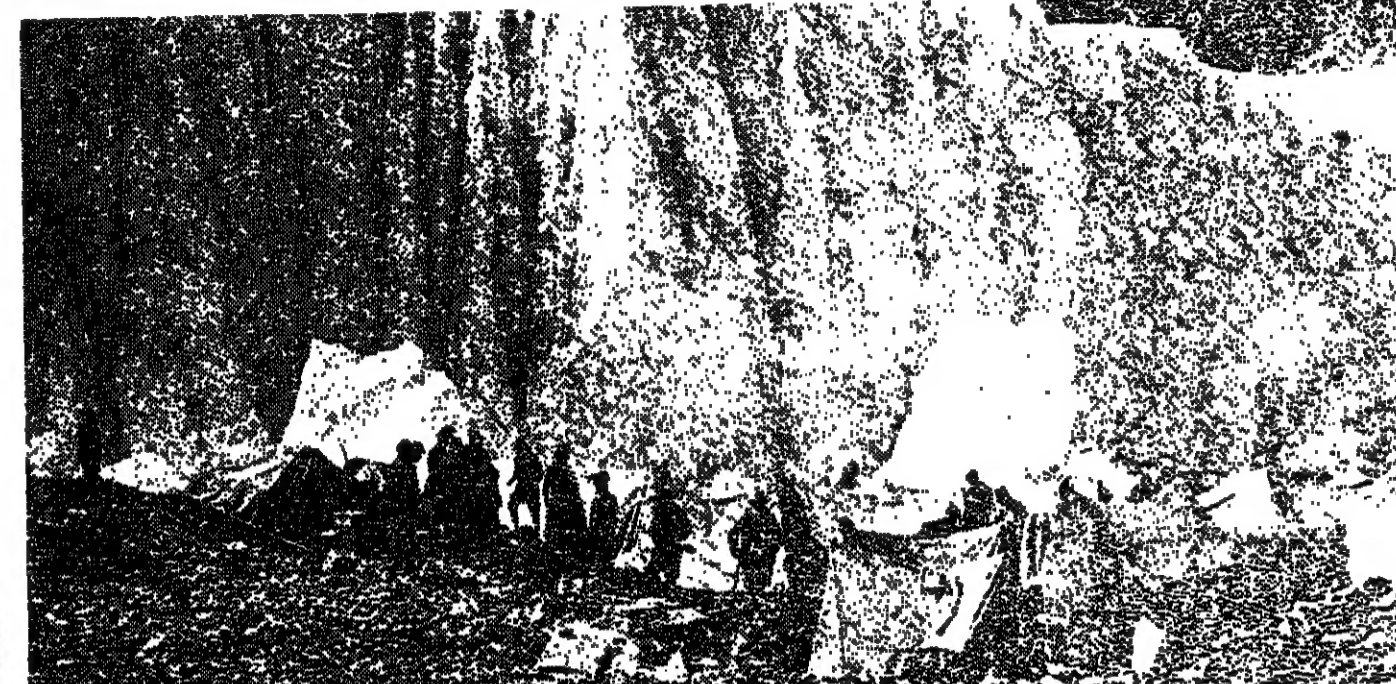
Might this not also happen in the case of Mallory and Irvine? Captain Noel thinks not. From where at least one of them is presumed to have died (and the only evidence is an ice axe identified as belonging to Irvine) they would have been swept by gales down a steep rocky slope and over a 12,000ft precipice.

The remains would have become buried in the glacier below—perhaps to emerge briefly after 20 years or more, only to be hidden again by fresh snow. The likelihood of this brief reappearance occurring in the path of a future expedition would be remote.

So, it seems, the mountain will keep its secret, leaving forever unanswered the question whether these two Britons were the true conquerors of Everest or merely victims. And that, says Captain Noel, is as it should be.



At base camp before tragedy struck: Left to right (standing): Mr Irvine, Mr Mallory, Colonel E. F. Norton, Mr N. E. Odell and Mr J. Macdonald (interpreter). Sitting: Mr E. O. Shebbeare, Captain J. G. Bruce, Dr T. H. Somervell and Mr Denley Beetham. Below: Frozen Lake camp, in a hollow beneath a huge ice cliff, 19,500 feet above sea level.



Above: Memorial cairn to the dead of three expeditions.

## EUROPE

## 'Clockoo in EEC nest' at centre of Budget dispute

## Main man's guide to the CAP

By John Hornsby

March 23

Common agricultural

policy is at the centre

of the dispute between

the EEC and the CAP

which will dominate

the summit meeting

in Brussels on

Wednesday, EEC

Ministers arrive

for a crucial pre-

liminary on fixing farm

prices, which are up to four

times as high as those else-

where.

Farm prices: Each spring, EEC

Agriculture Ministers meet to

fix uniform "supporting"

prices for more than two-thirds

of the community's farm output,

including cereals, milk, sugar,

pig meat, poultry, wine, fruit

and vegetables.

The EEC, acting through "in-

tervention" agencies in member

states, undertakes to buy up at

these minimum prices any sur-

plus produce for which farmers

are unable to get better prices

in the market place. Import

levies ensure that cheap food

from outside cannot undercut

these artificial community

prices.

Every 1 per cent increase in

these prices adds between £90m

and £100m to the agricultural

budget, which is spent mainly

on the intervention purchase,

storage and subsidised disposal

of food surpluses.

The system is intended to

even out seasonal fluctuations in

supply and to keep prices stable. Produce is stored in times of glut and released when market prices recover. In practice, support prices are set so high that they have produced chronic and unsaleable surpluses in some sectors.

That is mainly because the system has to be geared to the needs of the least efficient. The price level barely keeps poor farmers in business but guarantees generous returns to big mechanized farms.

Commission proposals: This year the European Commission has proposed a fairly modest price increase of 2.4 per cent on average, compared with the rise of 7.9 per cent that the EEC's eight million farmers say is the minimum needed to offset inflation. Most member states favour about 5 per cent.

The Commission has also proposed measures to contain over-production of milk and sugar, the supply of which exceeds demand by between 20 per cent and 25 per cent. The effect would be to limit the amount

of produce that farmers could sell at guaranteed prices. In the case of milk, which accounts for almost 45 per cent of all agricultural expenditure, that would be achieved by a punitive tax on any increase in milk production above last year's level, coupled with a general levy on all milk output. British position: While publicly in favour of controlling agricultural spending, Britain considers the commission's methods discriminatory. The general milk levy, for example, would not apply to dairy farms producing less than 60,000 litres a year; Britain has fewer farms of that size than any other member state.

Britain has also invested heavily in extra sugar beet capacity and fears that stricter limits on price guarantees would make much of the new plant uneconomic. To many, this suggests that when it suits it Britain is as loath as any member state to get off the CAP gravy train.

The British would like to see support prices decline in real terms. Farmers who could then not survive would be supported by direct income aids, preferably paid for by national exchequers. But there is not the slightest chance that other member states will accept that CAP and Parliament. Last December, the European Parliament rejected the draft EEC budget for 1980, arguing that the grounds for farm spending was too high. This week, however, a chastened and divided Parliament seems likely to vote for a farm price increase at least as costly as that which it rejected last year.

The only effective brake on farming spending may be the exhaustion of EEC budget revenue because of the legal limit on the amount of Value Added Tax that can be raised in finance it. That limit is likely to be reached next year and can only be lifted by the unanimous agreement of member states.

David Wood and letters, page 15

## OVERSEAS

## Mr Carter wins by big margin in Virginia

## From David Cross

Washington, March 23

President Carter has continued his relentless pursuit of a second term of office by

trouncing Senator Edward Kennedy in another key southern

state.

Preliminary returns from a

series of Democratic caucuses

held in Virginia yesterday

gave Mr Carter 80 per cent of

the votes cast, compared with

a mere 13 per cent for Mr

Kennedy. Seven per cent of the

votes were uncommitted.

The results should give the

President 57 of the state's 64

delegates to the Democratic

National Convention in New

York this summer. Senator

Kennedy picked up only five

delegates and two are not com-

mitted to any candidate.

According to United Press

International, President Carter

has now won well over a third

of the 1,666 delegates he needs

to defeat Senator Kennedy for

the nomination. Mr Carter has

604.5 delegates and the senator

from Massachusetts 206.5 with

28 uncommitted.

The White House was under-

standably overjoyed about the

President's victory in Virginia.

Preliminary estimates of the

final Virginia vote indicate that

Senator Kennedy will now have

to capture 62 per cent of the

delegates in the remaining pri-

maries and caucuses, a White

House spokesman said.

Senator Kennedy failed to

make an impact in nearly all

parts of the state. Only in the

north where many commuters to

## South African military accused of trying to sway defence debate

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, March 23

The South African military

establishment has been accused

of attempting to interfere in

politics. One of the country's

main newspapers, The Sunday

Times, today reproduced ex-

tracts from a document it

claimed described a secret

operation to nullify the Opposi-

tion's traditional attack on the

Prime Minister during the de-

bate on the defence budget next

month.

There was no comment from

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime

Minister, who is also Defence

Minister. But Mr Hury

Schwartz, opposition defence

inherent dangers in military

people seeking to play a role

in politics and South Africa

must be warned against it.

It is claimed that the docu-

ment was signed by Major

General Phil Pretorius, who

holds the post of Director-

General, Civic Action, on

behalf of General Magnus

Malan, Chief of the Defence

Force.

General Malan is regarded as

Mr Botha's closest adviser and

is credited with drafting the Prime Minister's "total strategy" policy concept. Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, said today: "It appears that total strategy has become totalitarian strategy."

The document headed Psychological Plan: Defence Budget Debate instructs various military departments to carry out a "mission" to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the budget debate."

It said there were a number of contentious subjects which would probably arise during the debate and it was undesirable that they may be exploited by the Opposition to the detriment of the Government. The document lists specific tasks including steps to manipulate the news media to blunt the Opposition's attacks in Parliament and to more criticism of the Government. The document says the "most vulnerable targets" have been identified and "appropriate actions" decided upon.

Mr Koble Coetzee, Deputy Minister of Defence, said there had been unhappy choice of words in the document but it was wrong to interpret it as an attempt by the Defence Force to tamper directly with politics. But there can be little doubt that the disclosure has upset many government supporters as well as its critics. It was given full coverage today on the South African Broadcasting Corporation's main news bulletin, a medium which is notorious for ignoring any news in any way critical of the Government's handling of events.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, and one of the country's most respected politicians, said: "Whoever produced this must be a bloody idiot. Defence is not a political issue."

The chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Schwartz, said if the contents of the document were found to have been correctly reported, he would call for action against those responsible and for "the resignation of those who have political responsibility."

## IOC may help athletes who defy boycott call

## Moscow, March 23—Mme

Monique Berlioux, the director

of the International Olympic

Committee, was quoted today as

saying that the IOC might give

financial aid to teams attending

the Moscow Olympics against

their governments' wishes.

Mme Berlioux told Soviet

sportspersons in the United States

that national Olympic

committees in the United States

and other countries

wanted their athletes to come

to Moscow. "This means they

have to be helped by us, pos-

sibly in a material way," she

said.

National Olympic committee

from the United States and 15

West European countries, meeting

in Brussels yesterday, implicitly

rejected calls for a boycott of the

Moscow Olympics.

Mme Berlioux said alternative

games, such as those suggested

by the United States, could be

ruled out because of opposition

from international sports federa-

tions and practical difficulties.

"For our part we will do our

best to make these difficulties

worse," Mme Berlioux said.

She said she was optimistic

about the Moscow games and the

IOC was fully satisfied with

Soviet preparations.

American split: United States

Olympic athletes emerged from

a White House meeting with

President Carter deeply divided

over his announced boycott of

the Moscow games.

President Carter met 150

athletes and coaches to explain

his views. He told them: "I

know what the Olympics mean

to you. It is not a pleasant time

for me."

He said that Soviet troops

had taken thousands of lives in

Afghanistan, and hundreds of

thousands would be lost else-

where if the United States did

not make sacrifices to preserve

world peace.

After the meeting with Mr

Carter, a spot poll among the

athletes showed 44 against the

boycott, 29 in favour, and 24

abstaining. Reuter.

## Spanish police magazine seized

March 23

within Spain's

territory led to the confis-

cation of the

magazine of the

Spanish Police Association

published by the

Police Association

published by the

Police Association

published by the

Police Association

The row apparently started as a result of a proposal by leaders of the association to use the magazine to criticize certain senior police officials. The confiscated issue carried the title "The magazine of the first time—and against the wishes of Señor Zazo—an anonymous insertion, entitled 'from a very good source', which discussed the errors and omissions of high officials, who were named."

The leaflet was intended for distribution only to members of the police, whereas the magazine was for broader distribu-

tion. The leaflet claimed, for instance, that two top officials

had contracted for a French

self-defence expert to come to Spain to give one demonstration, at a cost of £500, and that the officials failed to pay him for a gymnasium used by King Juan Carlos's bodyguards.

In his last editorial Señor Zazo said: "I conceive, and I still conceive, Tribuna more as a means of defence than of attack."

Since the magazine is the organ of a private association

the Government had nothing to do with the order for confis-

cation, which was issued by the President of the Police Association, Señor Pablo Sánchez,

## E Germans hold British soldiers

Negotiations are under way

for two British soldiers under

arrest in East Germany after

straying over the frontier from

straying over the frontier from

straying over the frontier from

straying over the frontier from

straying over the frontier from



# OVERSEAS

## Gandhi victory reveals divisions among Supreme Court judges

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, March 23

In a year in which seven new judges have to be appointed by Mrs Gandhi's Government to the Indian Supreme Court, one member of the bench has publicly rebuked another, accusing him of "hovering around the seats of political power".

There are 16 Supreme Court judges, headed by Mr Justice V. V. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice appointed by the Desai Government. Five judges are due to retire in the next few months and there are two vacancies.

An effusive letter from Mr Justice P. N. Bhagwati addressed to the Prime Minister after her general election victory, the text of which was made public in the past few days, has caused more than 50 lawyers to sign a letter of protest. They are demanding a special meeting of the Bar Association to discuss the matter.

Mr Justice Bhagwati has already been rebuked by Mr Justice V. D. Tulzapurkar when the judge's letter had caused "grave anguish" to himself and others. He complained that it had "damaged the image of the judiciary from within". Mr Justice Tulzapurkar was addressing the Indian Law Institute.

Mr Justice Chandrachud, the Chief Justice, is facing a taxing year for Mrs Gandhi's return to power. He has been a vocal critic of the Desai Government's use of the emergency during the 20-month emergency rule and of some controversial decisions handed down. Moreover the Janata Government's use of the emergency to conduct commissions of inquiry into alleged excesses during the emergency did nothing to enhance the judiciary's prestige.

Mr Justice Chandrachud also has to handle an appeal to his court by Mr Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's younger son, against a two-year jail sentence in the Kissa Kursi Ka film destruction case.

The danger of the judiciary becoming increasingly politically involved is worrying many lawyers.

Mr Justice Bhagwati, who was appointed by Mrs Gandhi during her previous term in office, headed a committee charged with establishing a comprehensive legal service which reported in August 1977. The Desai Government did not pay much attention to his recommendations.

In his letter to Mrs Gandhi, he looked forward to the Prime Minister going ahead with his recommendations for "radical changes". He also told her: "You have become the symbol of the hopes and aspirations of the poor hungry millions of India who so far had nothing to live for and are now looking up to you to lift them from dirt and squalor".

Mr Justice Tulzapurkar in his remarks referred to the need for vigilance to keep the judiciary independent of politics and "populist pressure".

In the current issue of *Himmat*, the independent weekly, Mr Justice M. C. Chelmsford, a distinguished jurist, criticises both the Supreme Court and Mrs Gandhi.

The court, he said, was "a notorious failure" during the emergency. Of Mrs Gandhi he remarks: "The danger to the judiciary is very great. She does not like judges, she does not like courts. She wants every authority, every organ to be subservient to her. She forgets that under India's constitution the judiciary is an independent organ which can control an all-powerful executive. There are already signs it is being made to pressurise judges."

## Warring factions agree on truce in Chad capital

Ndjamena, March 23.—President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad and Mr Hissene Habre, the Defence Minister, agreed today to a ceasefire after 36 hours of fighting between their private armies in Ndjamena, the capital.

The agreement came at a 90-minute meeting of the two men and French ambassador at a military base where about 1,100 French troops are stationed.

The fighting, which began early yesterday with intense artillery duels, constituted the most serious breach yet of the peace agreement signed last August in Lagos by the 11 main political and military factions in Chad.

Under the ceasefire agreement, the President's popular Armed Forces and Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North are to pull back to ceasefire lines, and the zone between the lines is to be monitored by joint patrols, including French forces. A joint committee is to map out the ceasefire lines.

About 100 wounded from the President's forces were treated at the French base.

Two white Jesuit priests were injured when a mortar shell hit their mission. Ndjamena's 100,000 whites, about 700 of them French, stayed indoors waiting in case of evacuation to the French base near the airport, which remained closed.

The Lagos agreements, which created a transitional government of unity, provided for the withdrawal of the French troops and their replacement by an African neutral force. Trouble has been brewing lately over the delay in implementing the accords. Some factions backed by Libya have accused France of encouraging Mr Habre not to apply them.

American leave. The United States administration has ordered the evacuation of official personnel in Chad. In addition to embassy staff, other Americans in Chad will be helped if they want to leave.

Agence France-Presse and AP.

## Sri Lanka starts work on British-aided project

From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, March 23

President Jayawardene today inaugurated work on the Victoria Reservoir project, the largest part of the accelerated Mahaweli River development scheme and which M Neil Marston, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, described as one of the most impressive and far-sighted projects in the developing world.

Pagentry and religious ceremonies marked the occasion. President Jayawardene said the scheme was an act of faith as that faith was justified, as it had moved mountains. Recalling Sri Lanka's ties with Britain, the President said Queen Victoria had once ordered that a railway from Colombo to the south of Sri Lanka be diverted to avoid cutting down a tree sacred to Buddhists. It was still living, and he had recently opened a shrine near it.

Mr Marston said Britain's contribution to the water scheme, £100m, was the largest the country had undertaken. It was an important contribution towards development in Commonwealth countries, which received three-quarters of all British aid. The project had evoked the interest and admiration of the industrialized Western world. Britain was proud to be associated with the project, in which British engineers and firms would play a key role.

Dame Judith Hart, who was Minister for Overseas Development when the former Labour government decided to contribute to the project, said it was a tribute to the determination, imagination and vision of the Sri Lankan Government.

## Chinese offer Macao land for housing project

From Our Correspondent  
Hongkong, March 23

Extending its offer of cheap housing inside China for residents across the old colonial borders, the Chinese Authorities are to open two million square feet of land on the frontier with Macao for a large housing project.

A Macao real estate company will invest up to £20m on the Chinese land, on which 1,400 flats will be built.

The venture follows a decision early this month to provide flats at Shumchun City, on the Hongkong border, as cheap homes for Hongkong residents.

## Landslide kills five

Tanuma, Japan, March 23.—Five members of one family were killed by a mass of stones and sand that crushed their house in Tanuma early today.

**THE MAGHREB REVIEW**  
A BIL-MONTHLY JOURNAL ON NORTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS  
OF ISLAMIC STUDIES—OUT NOW  
1980 UK SUB. £19 SINGLE NO 25  
OVERSEAS £22  
THE MAGHREB REVIEW  
38 Marchmont Street,  
London, WC1E, England



Mr Edward Gierak, the Polish leader, and his wife Stanislaw, voting yesterday.

## Polish voters ignore boycott call

Warsaw, March 23.—Poles voted in national and local elections today after an unprecedented campaign by political dissidents who said they had distributed 300,000 leaflets opposing the election. However, the official news agency Paf reported a high turnout.

There have been huge turnouts in all elections since the Communists came to power in 1945 and the effect of the dissident campaign seemed likely to be small.

In the last elections, in 1976, 98 per cent of the electorate voted in spite of blizzards.

In today's elections, 645 officially approved candidates, whose names appear in their constituencies on a single list, were standing for 460 seats in the Sejm (parliament). About 10,000 candidates were competing for 6,700 local council posts under the same system. The results are expected tomorrow.

Mr Jacek Kuron, a founder of Poland's most active dissident group, the Workers' Self-Defence Committee, told reporters that leaflets urging a boycott of the poll had been dropped on Warsaw streets from high buildings and pushed into letter boxes.

The police had organized a concerted operation against the dissidents, making numerous detentions. Mr Kuron said Mr Wojciech Ziembinski, who led the campaign, was in jail for an unspecified offence.

The elections came after a political upheaval at the Communist Party congress in February and the appointment of a new Prime Minister.—Reuter.

## Prisoners of conscience

Damascus, March 23.—Syria and Algeria agreed today to support the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The meeting between President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria was their second since Mr Benjedid arrived in Damascus yesterday for a two-day visit.

Official sources said the two leaders discussed what they termed "the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught", and pledged mutual assistance to resist this threat.

The presidents also reviewed a proposal for staging a summit conference of the Front for Steadfastness and Cooperation, a five-member Arab alliance opposed to the Camp David peace agreement.

The front comprises Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as well as Syria and Algeria.

Later Syrian Government officials announced that the summit conference of the front had been postponed.

They said the meeting might be held in the second half of April but did not give any specific date. The conference had been scheduled for March 28 in Damascus.

Official sources said that Mr Assad and Mr Benjedid expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between their two countries in all fields.

They were expected to meet again later today before Mr Benjedid leaves tomorrow for Jordan on the next day of his tour, which will also take him to Iraq.

## Vietnam: Mr Trinh Quang Quy

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Trinh Quang Quy, a former senator, writer and judge, is believed to be seriously ill in the "reeducation" camp where he is being held in Thuan Hai, in southern Vietnam. He has been a diabetic for most of his life and is now thought to have a kidney infection. He is 78.

After the change of government in South Vietnam in 1975, all high-ranking members of the former military and civilian administration were ordered to report to the new authorities for "reeducation". It was originally announced that this process would last a maximum of three years.

However, accounts reaching human rights organizations in this country suggest that several hundreds of thousands of political prisoners are still inside Vietnamese prisons and rehabilitation camps. According to Mr Hoang Huu Quynh, a former member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who has asked for political asylum in France, the figure may be as high as 700,000.

Mr Quy was born in Co-Bi in northern Vietnam, of a family from Hanoi School of Pedagogy in 1927, then worked for the financial and economic department of the administration of North Vietnam. After the Geneva Accords of 1954 and the partition of the country, he moved to the South and became involved in relief work.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s he took trade union courses in the United States and Britain, and on his return was appointed chairman of the central planning committee of the Confederation of Labour, a movement that played a considerable part in the growing opposition of the Vietnamese population to the American presence.

## North Koreans reported killed inside the South

Tokyo, March 23.—South soldiers shot and killed three armed North Koreans in an exchange of fire near the truce line early today, the Kyodo news service of Japan reported.

The Japanese News Agency said that the three North Koreans, dressed in diving suits, were shot soon after they landed in the South Korean side of the Injin River near the truce line.

The agency said that the three wore diving masks and wetsuits, and carried a list of ciphers, Czech-made machine guns, ammunition and some biscuits.—UPI.

## Uganda considers compensating Asians

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, March 23

The Uganda Government has taken the first step towards meeting the compensation claims of the estimated 40,000 British Asians who were expelled in 1971 in former President Amin's "economic war".

A committee, headed by Mr Nkomo Mugwera, former Attorney-General, has been set up to receive and handle these claims and those of British and Kenya firms whose assets were seized by the Amin regime.

An unknown number of Ugandans also lost their property under an Amin decree seizing the property of Ugandans who fled to exile during his rule. Their claims, too, will be considered by the committee.

The Amin Government paid a relatively small amount of compensation to the Indian executive committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of Indian subjects and stateless people who were expelled. An American businessman was also compensated. But most claims remain unsettled.

The claims are expected to amount to more than £200m. In addition to large Asian businesses, British firms including Mitchell Cotts, Dunlop, and Eva Industries have large claims in Kenya. East African Breweries are owed more than £1m for their shares in Uganda.

## Argentine military's offer fails to impress politicians

From Tony Emerson  
Buenos Aires, March 23

Argentina's military Government enters its fifth year of self-declared despotism, but rather nonplussed about how to implement them.

President Videla has declared an open season for "dialogue" with civilian leaders of public opinion. This is in accordance with a White Paper published by the commanders in chief of the armed forces in December instructing the President to embark on a gradual programme of democratization.

The Interior—have castigated the old-time politicians for leading Argentina to frustration and chaos; on the other, they have frozen party political activity, banning internal elections and thus ensuring that the same old-time politicians are still in charge of their parties.

The leaders of the Radicals, the Peronists, who between them captured three quarters of the popular vote in the last election, are under no illusions about what the armed forces think of them, but at the same time they have been under no

# ENTERTAINMENT

## Pinochet trip off after snub from Philippines

Manila, March 22.—President Augusto Pinochet of Chile called off an Asian tour today a few hours after landing in Fiji, his first stop.

The Philippines Government had abruptly cancelled his five-day visit to Manila, and he had been greeted by 1,000 hostile demonstrators when he arrived in Fiji.

The Chilean Government announced in Santiago that the tour was off and said the President would leave for Chile tomorrow. Chile also recalled its ambassador from Manila for consultations.

General Pinochet led the bloody army coup of 1973 which overthrew President Salvador Allende, Chile's Marxist elected president. His harsh rule in the years that followed made his name synonymous with the suppression of human rights.

President Pinochet had been due to start his official visit to Fiji tomorrow, and to fly to Manila on Monday for a five-day stay. He had also planned to make a private visit to Hong Kong.

It would have been his first 1977, when he attended the signing of the Panama Canal treaties in Washington. The abortive Asia visit was an effort to break out of Chile's political isolation from much of the world.

The Philippines Trade Union Congress appealed to President Ferdinand Marcos earlier this week to call off the trip, describing General Pinochet's administration as "the most heinous and repressive government in South America, equalled in brutality only by the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler".

The Philippines government, announcing the cancellation, said that President Marcos "has to go out of town tomorrow on a very urgent and pressing matter".

The demonstrations which greeted General Pinochet in Fiji were organized by Fiji trade unions which said they would stage further protests if the visit went ahead.—Reuter.

## Syria and Algeria unite against peace pact

Damascus, March 23.—Syria and Algeria agreed today to support the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The meeting between President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria was their second since Mr Benjedid arrived in Damascus yesterday for a two-day visit.

Official sources said the two leaders discussed what they termed "the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught", and pledged mutual assistance to resist this threat.

The presidents also reviewed a proposal for staging a summit conference of the Front for Steadfastness and Cooperation, a five-member Arab alliance opposed to the Camp David peace agreement.

The front comprises Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as well as Syria and Algeria.

Later Syrian Government officials announced that the summit conference of the front had been postponed.

They said the meeting might be held in the second half of April but did not give any specific date. The conference had been scheduled for March 28 in Damascus.

Official sources said that Mr Assad and Mr Benjedid expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between their two countries in all fields.

They were expected to meet again later today before Mr Benjedid leaves tomorrow for Jordan on the next day of his tour, which will also take him to Iraq.

## Trilateral group to discuss Middle East

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

A meeting of the Trilateral Commission opened in London yesterday to discuss international relations affecting North America, Europe and Japan.

One issue certain to be discussed is the dispute between Britain and the EEC, though the main items on the agenda are security, international relations and the Middle East.

The Commission, which comprises leading citizens from North America and Japan, will be addressed by Mr George Bush, former United States Secretary of State, Sir Andrew Shonfield, Mr Callaghan, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Edward Heath, and Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.

Instituted by Mr David Rockefeller in 1973, the Commission has considerable influence in Western policy making. An account of its proceedings will be published this week.

## North Koreans reported killed inside the South

Tokyo, March 23.—South soldiers shot and killed three armed North Koreans in an exchange of fire near the truce line early today, the Kyodo news service of Japan reported.

The Japanese News Agency said that the three North Koreans, dressed in diving suits, were shot soon after they landed in the South Korean side of the Injin River near the truce line.

The agency said that the three wore diving masks and wetsuits, and carried a list of ciphers, Czech-made machine guns, ammunition and some biscuits.—UPI.

## Turkey forced to put off its presidential election

From Sinan Fisek  
Ankara, March 23

The much-awaited presidential election scheduled for yesterday in the Turkish Parliament has been postponed until next week because of lack of candidates.

Mr Cahit Cahit Karakas, the Assembly speaker, said that no names had been proposed for the presidency, but he could resume the voting unless there were members opposed to it.

Two deputies said that it was pointless to hold an election in the circumstances, and the Speaker (himself mentioned as a possible future head of state) adjourned the voting until Tuesday.

Some deputies said later that, constitutionally, the polling should have taken place anyway, if only to get through the preliminary two rounds. But it is clear that the veteran politician will be elected, the observers believe.

On the other hand, the Republican People's Party of Mr Ecevit wants the two parties to agree on a common candidate, that is, on a more independent person who could play a restraining role and modify some of the planned legislation.

Mr Ecevit's party fears that the constitutional amendments and laws to be proposed by Mr Demirel—although virtually none of them has been unveiled so far—will curb basic human rights and attempt to solve problems with hard-line measures which will not go to the source of the unrest.

## Chinese offer Macao land for housing project

From Our Correspondent  
Hongkong, March 23

Extending its offer of cheap housing inside China for residents across the old colonial borders, the Chinese Authorities are to open two million square feet of land on the frontier with Macao for a large housing project.

A Macao real estate company will invest up to £20m on the Chinese land, on which 1,400 flats will be built.

The venture follows a decision early this month to provide flats at Shumchun City, on the Hongkong border, as cheap homes for Hongkong residents.

## Landslide kills five

Tanuma, Japan, March 23.—Five members of one family were killed by a mass of stones and sand that crushed their house in Tanuma early today.

**THE MAGHREB REVIEW**  
A BIL-MONTHLY JOURNAL ON NORTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS  
OF ISLAMIC STUDIES—OUT NOW  
1980 UK SUB. £19 SINGLE NO 25  
OVERSEAS £22  
THE MAGHREB REVIEW  
38 Marchmont Street,  
London, WC1E, England

**OPERA AND BALLET**

COVENT GARDEN C 5 250 1066  
(Gardens) Credit cards 830 60031

**THE ROYAL BALLET**  
Tonight 7.30: La Fille du Roi / Les Indes Galantes  
Tomorrow 7.30: Les Indes Galantes / La Fille du Roi

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
Tonight 7.30: La Fille du Roi / Les Indes Galantes  
Tomorrow 7.30: Les Indes Galantes / La Fille du Roi

**LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET**  
Tonight 7.30: La Fille du Roi / Les Indes Galantes  
Tomorrow 7.30: Les Indes Galantes / La Fille du Roi

**THEATRES**

ADRIAN PHILIPS C 01-256 7611  
Tonight 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii  
Tomorrow 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL**  
MY FAIR LADY  
Tonight 7.30: My Fair Lady  
Tomorrow 7.30: My Fair Lady

**THEATRE**

LYRIC THEATRE S 5  
Tonight 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii  
Tomorrow 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii


**THEATRE**

LYRIC THEATRE S 5  
Tonight 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii  
Tomorrow 7.30: The Last Days of Pompeii



**Festival Ballet  
Coliseum**

ject matter  
on all  
e subjects  
at matter.

 THE TIMES

**A LIFETIME**  
by Moss Hart  
and George S Kaufman

Winner of 5 awards  
"A knockout" *The Guardian*

**RSC**

**PICCADILLY THEATRE**  
Box Office 01-437 4506

## Graham Greene's dizzying comedy

Although to overdramatize is to distort this cycle of miniature, fleeting poetic moments, Mr Partridge carried the art of understatement a little too far: there was no change of vocal colour, for instance, in the eerie Lorelei's reply in "Waldesgespräch", no sense of the sinister in "Zwielicht". In fact, the voice's tone was too evenly bland throughout to catch many of

for his Scottish accent, but again, a sense of drama was missing, so necessary here to convey the violent immediacy as well as the simplicity of the imagery of these poems. "The blood of children corrupts the hearts of men," cries the penultimate song: on Friday we felt the pity, but not the horror. The evening ended in exile, as it had begun, with a quietly reflective performance of Beethoven's *An die ferne Geliebte*.

Page are reprinted from Satur-

him in his own and other works, which lent a particular interest to their performance of the Quartet No 1 on Saturday night in the first concert of their series.

A product of Brittan's brief American sojourn (and of the remarkable discrimination of Mrs Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in encouraging a new generation of quartet writing), the first quartet reflects much of the composer's youthful exuberance and invention. Its originality and compelling appeal are apparent from the outset in

keeps creeping through, and ends with a special pleading quality in the slow movement. The degree of impetus was again skilfully judged in the B flat Quartet, Op 67, by Brahms, where the music's gift to an untrained violinist in the third movement was nicely related by Roger Best over his temporarily subdued colleagues (Howard Davis, Peter Pople and David Smith), and in which the lyrical sweetness of the Andante was contrasted with a beguiling range of varied character elsewhere in the work.

## Problems developing

**H R F K**  
The Mun  
Mah  
The sensuous 193  
Maharajah's summe  
by murder. The g  
Superintendent Ho

**Böcklin**  
Michael Meyer's translation was beautiful, and so was the acting. Donald Pleasence brought compelling authority to the enigmatic figure of the Old Man, and Lila Kedrova triumphantly incarnated the Miss Havisham-like mummy locked away in a lumber room. When people sobbed, it was with a dry, somnambulist quality; when they died, it seemed provisional.

**EATING**  
**der of the**  
**rajah.**  
 's opulence of the  
 r palace is shattered  
 uestion for District  
 ward is who dunit ?  
 50

**A. G. Horsnail**

# HRF KEATING

## The Murder of the Maharajah

**The sensuous 1930's opulence of the Maharajah's summer palace is shattered by murder. The question for District Superintendent Howard is who dunit?**

£5.50.  
**ADAM HALL**  
The Scorpion Signal

**Quiller's back! Up against his toughest mission yet—to get a British agent out of the KGB's hands before he cracks.**

**£5.50**  
**Collins**











**By Jim Railton**

## Athletics

## Boxing

## Horse trials

Richard Lord, who is still in the young rider category, did the third-best dressage and went into

## Hockey

By Sydney Friskin  
 Portland, Ore.      Island of Hawaii

---

Miss J. Birdwell's Derby House 1421.  
2. Mrs. E. Mullins, Breakthrough Too.  
1461; J. Miss S. Claphams Kalambu  
(32).

## Rugby League

**By Keith Macklin**

from open play, the umpire first disallowing the goal and then

## Skiing

261.4 points and Millonig to 259.6 with leans of 121 and

Good piste skiing  
In the above reports, supplied by  
Great Britain, L refers to lower s

## Tennis

New York, March 23.—Martina

**RESULTS:** 1. R. Huber (Austria)  
2min 04.34sec; 2. C. Oralsky (Austria)  
3. 2.09.56; 3. B. Zeman (Czechoslovakia)

representatives of the Ski Club of  
Slopes and U to upper slopes.

## Racing



## By Michael Seely

### Doncaster results

2. Bohemian Rhapsody (20-1); 3. Cleat (7-3); Red Treasure 5-2 jl inv.  
15 mm NB: Amanda Gann

Widwin, A. Davison,  
Lambert at Eight, C. B.

4	000420-	Baron Blakeney.	W. Mar
5	000000-	Columbum, E.	Repton.
6	00-	My Danny Boy.	R. Holl

27 000- Jane Austen, I. Baldwin  
29 0000- Mardie Boy, M. Hayne  
30 003000- Pomposity, J. Hardy. 8  
5-2 Another Generation, 100-30 Mare  
8-1 Victoria Station, 10-1 Jane Austen, 2

Ride is a 10-furlong horse, and

## Newbury

2.0: 1. Royal Air (18-3); 2. Mr.  
Mellors (17-4 fav); 3. Respectful  
(25-1). 14 ran.

13	M. Kettle	3
13	M. Wigham	3

Mail, 8-5 . . . . . L. Piggott  
8-6 . . . . . P. Cook  
Shrad, 8-4 . . . . . W. Swinburn

R-11 ..... J. Martinian 3  
8-11 ..... C. Ramshaw 10  
11 ..... P Cook 4  
Total, 7-2 Safe Sent, 6-1 Pulham Venture,  
4-1 Hirstute, 20-1 others,

colt is a half-brother to Court  
Clay, whom Gavin Ridenbald

## Bangor-on-Dee

2. Manojec (7-2); 3. Owall (33-1),  
17 ran. Cardinal's Omborn did not run.

7	5000	King Offr. W. Charles.
10	0	Major Rein. S. Harris
13	5	Red Rajah, M. Munro-W

601	004201	Miss Horatio (D), R. H.
603	320300	Shane Hill, J. Clifford
604	1223f	Stale Varn, E. Clinton

By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
3.15 Miss Murton. 2.45 Red Jay.  
4.15 Baron Blakeney. 4.45 Lindy B.

**makes un**

### Leading goalscorer

1. Liverpool 23: P. Boyer.  
2. Tottenham 21: G. Hodde. (Tot)

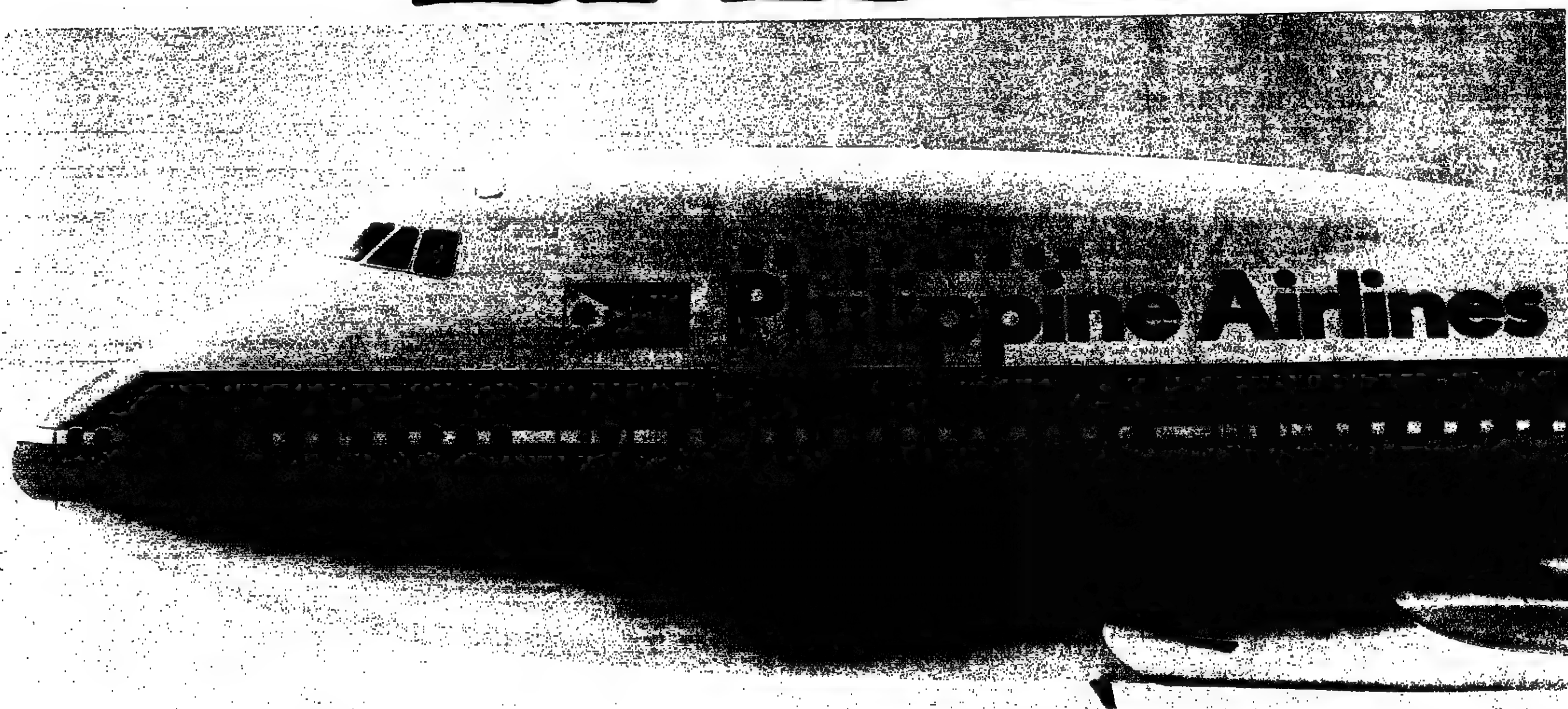
10-11-8  
10-11-8  
son, 10-11-8 .. Mr E. Mungo

7-11-12 ..... Mr. O. J. ...

3.15 Ringgit. 3.45 Credit C  
y. 5.15 Puhon Venture.



# THE BIG SLEEP EAST.



As Marco Polo discovered some years ago, the hardest part about doing business in the East is getting there.

It doesn't take so long these days, but 20 hours in an aeroplane can still be a harrowing experience.

From April 2 however, you can go East without, as it were, going West in the process.

Because that's when we begin our new twice-weekly 747 service between London Gatwick and the Philippines.

Now you may have learnt to treat the joys of flight with a certain cynicism.

But our claims to a unique service are fully justified.

We are the only airline to offer First Class passengers comfortable beds that are officially certified for occupancy during take-off and landing.

This means you don't have to get up in Bahrain in the middle of the night just because we're landing for fuel or

at Bangkok if you are not alighting there.

You take off at 2.40, just in time for a cocktail and lunch. Spend the afternoon working or reading. Break for dinner from 6 to 7.30. Watch a movie and then retire to bed, waking up eight hours later refreshed and ready for action.

Our food too, will be a revelation to those who have sampled their share of airline fare.

We serve 'La Nouvelle Cuisine' in all classes and it has been judged by Plaisir Gastronomique, the Swiss gourmet society, to be the finest airline food in the world.

And when you arrive in Manila our extensive network can whisk you direct to all the great commercial centres of the East and Australasia.

From April 2, there's only one way to go East. Catch the Big Sleep.

It could change all your ideas about air travel.

**Twice a week to Manila. And all points East.**









New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## BUDGETING FOR DECLINE

Substantial part of the public expenditure cuts to be announced next week as part of the Budget will come from economic social security payments, has been widely forecast and in effect confirmed by the Tory of State for Social Security, Mr Patrick Jenkin, in his speech to the Conservative Council on Saturday. In probability it will be this part in the Budget package will arouse the most contro-

versation has fastened upon principal possibilities: that benefit will not be uprated a full amount necessary to ensure for inflation; that term social security payments will not be adjusted in line with prices; and that steps will be taken to scrap the earnings-related supplement to unemployment benefit. All of these possibilities are important issues, would be a mistake to treat all alike—supporting or opposing the lot on the grounds of economy or compassion. Id benefits in particular are on their own. They were introduced in 1977 to replace family allowances and child allowances, which were discontinued in April last year, are not means-tested and are paid to families where a child is in work. It is a combination of factors that guard them as just another benefit is wholly mistaken. In the first place, they are the safeguard against the trap; the more they are maintained in real terms the more worthwhile it will be for low-income earners to take rather than to rely upon unemployment benefit. Because benefits are not means-tested, they do not deter the dual from earning more for himself and they can be raised without any disincentive effect. Perhaps the strongest reason for treating child benefits

differently from other social benefits is that they have taken the place of the old child tax allowances, which were designed not as a social service but to provide equity at any income level for families as compared with the childless taxpayer. These allowances were of particular advantage for those with middle and upper incomes. If the value of child benefits is allowed to dwindle away in real terms they will not be an adequate substitute for the old allowances, which will mean that a new inequity will arise at all income levels between taxpayers with and without children.

This is not an argument for keeping child benefits in line with the movement of prices under all circumstances. The capacity to do that must depend upon economic conditions. But it follows that child benefits should be treated on the same basis as the remaining tax allowances; and if they are not all uprated to the same extent, which may well be the case, then child benefits should be put in whatever is the top category. No tax allowance should have a greater claim on a Government that is supposed to be giving priority to its family policy.

There can be no logical case for putting other social benefits on the same footing as tax allowances. The case for them is that it is the mark of a civilized society to do the best it can for those members who are in particular need, from whatever cause. If the state of the economy permits it, there is no reason why these benefits should not be uprated by more than the increase in prices—as indeed was the custom for quite a number of years. When a society is prospering it is right that the unfortunate should have a share in the greater prosperity. But when prosperity is declining it is unrealistic to insist that only those receiving social benefits

should be sure of maintaining their living standards.

It will not be unreasonable, therefore, if the Government decide to uprate some benefits by less than the increase in prices. The distinction they clearly intend to draw is between short-term and other benefits. This is justifiable on social considerations as well as on grounds of political expediency. Economies have got to be found from somewhere and it is better that they should be sought from those in a category of temporary need—while appreciating that many of the individuals receiving what is supposed to be short-term assistance today will be getting another form of benefit tomorrow.

The same reasoning might be thought to justify getting rid of the earnings-related supplement which is added for up to six months to the flat-rate unemployment benefit. But that is not so. It would justify a decision not to uprate this supplement in line with inflation. But it would be a mistake to change the long-term structure of a scheme in order to meet an immediate economic necessity. The question is whether this is the right long-term structure. There were two arguments for introducing this earnings-related supplement. One was a consideration of social equity: that it was undesirable for a person to suffer catastrophic drop in income the moment he lost his job—catastrophic because of the commitments he would have undertaken. The second reason was to reduce the fear of a short spell out of work, and thereby encourage the mobility of labour. These two considerations still apply. The right principle for the Government to follow at this stage is to get the economies they need by refusing to uprate short-term benefits by as much as they would otherwise have done, not by indulging in a bit of structural tinkering.

## MEXICO TAKES THE SLOW ROAD

Mexico has just taken two decisions which show that it remains on its tradition of going its way in the world, regardless of issues from outside. It has decided not to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in spite of having negotiated favourable terms for doing so. It has decided to make small, 10 per cent increase oil production, when the Mexicans, in particular, wanted to make a much larger one. Few policies were announced that were calculated to attract as much attention as possible in a speech by President Lopez Portillo during the celebration of the anniversary of the nationalization of the foreign oil companies in 1938. Together with a third announcement, of a production programme needed to make Mexico self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs, they constitute the government's answer to the question: how to use the country's oil wealth.

It is essentially a cautious answer. Mexico is anxious to use oil income to develop its industry, and the idea of joining the GATT was that it would make industry more efficient by requiring the gradual removal of the protection which has long shielded it, as well as opening up export opportunities. Most of the larger Latin American countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru, already belong, as do developing countries elsewhere. But when the terms of entry were published and a public debate was held, there was such an outcry that the President decided not to pursue it further. The main reason he gave was that GATT membership would cause difficulties for the industrialization programme. But another factor was clearly the fear that though it would have helped big companies, including international ones, it would have threatened the medium-sized and small ones.

The Americans wanted an increase in Mexican oil production because they see Mexico as a secure source of supply. They already take the greater part of Mexican exports. But the Mexicans now feel better equipped than ever before to stand up to pressures from their large neighbour; and they have decided that a big increase in production would simply cause them difficulties because, not being able to absorb the added revenue, they would suffer from inflation and an overvalued peso.

The basic Mexican need is not just economic development, but development which will help the millions of Mexicans who live in conditions of extreme poverty. The discovery of vast oil reserves provides an opportunity to do something about this situation; if industrialization and food production can be effectively stimulated. Other countries—such as Venezuela with its much smaller population—have found that it is not easy, and the Mexicans hope to avoid their mistakes by being less ambitious. So it is understandable that they have decided to hold back oil production, as indeed some of the Gulf states are doing. But the decision to remain outside the GATT, and the missed opportunity to modernize Mexican industry, could hold back development.

Community revenue, although it has the third highest per capita, is still the lowest in the country. Mrs Thatcher herself has ensured that politically there is no escape route for the Government if the summit meeting fails to produce the full list of Community receipts to balance Community payments during the budget year 1980-81. There will be a domestic political collision or a Community collision—either or both head on. She raised the question first at the Strasbourg summit last June. She aggressively built up the united case for the United Kingdom, the Government resorted to diplomacy only when she failed to get her way. Now, she has abandoned diplomacy again for television and has returned to aggression for the Brussels summit. The United Kingdom, she threatened, says, cannot be expelled from the Community, so it will consider withholding payments or bloody-minded blocking tactics until justice is done. And Brussels now promises now more than Dublin offered.

Probably to the benefit of domestic political realism, Mrs Thatcher as Prime Minister has done more to kill off the European idea and the European ideal in Britain than all the anti-Community forces rolled into one. She pays lip service to Europeanism because as the leader of the party that took the United Kingdom into the Community, she cannot do otherwise. But, in essence, she must be saying that an industrial country like the United Kingdom, with its history of cheap food imports and relatively high-priced manufactured exports, cannot fit in to the Community regime that it spent 12 years trying to join. Like Harold Wilson and his men, she demands re-negotiated terms of membership.

Who needs question that electors, including deeply committed Europeanists, are not asking? Her anti-Community stand has made her the Gaullist voice of the national interest against the outside world; almost the voice of every true patriot. It is almost becoming part and parcel of her self-image. Mrs Thatcher, who has been called the "Iron Lady", is a profoundly English, and she will never stop being the Community and the world in English

terms. In that she will exactly reflect the broadest feelings in the country she now leads. Yet the question must be asked whether by carrying her argument to a political and diplomatic extreme, with resort to ultimatum, threat and impossible deadlines, she does not risk throwing away one of the great boons a United Kingdom government now possesses. There is a deep-seated change taking place in Community attitudes towards the Common Agricultural Policy's domination of the budget. The Commission is broadly on Mrs Thatcher's side. The directly elected parliament, which rejected the Council of Ministers' 1980 budget, is broadly on her side. Spokesmen for European industrial workers and consumers increasingly move to her side.

Nobody has made that clearer than Mr Christopher Tugendhat, budget Commissioner, in a Hamburg speech earlier this month. Mr Tugendhat, privately considers it the best speech he has made, and he is right. Assuredly he showed the way to the budgetary revolution, or evolution; that is now in prospect, and himself proposed that cash limits over Cap spending should be established by at last rationally synchronizing the Community budget with farm price decisions of the Council of Agriculture Ministers. Yet fundamental change must take more time than Mrs Thatcher has ever suggested she will allow. Take one example. Last December the European parliament was almost united in throwing out the 1980 budget in the hope of containing farm subsidies and finding scope for expenditure on (say) social and regional policies. This week in Strasbourg two main committees (agriculture and budget) are going to be split about increases in spending; and Mrs Thatcher carries much responsibility for throwing the European farming lobby onto the defensive.

Mrs Thatcher has an unanswerable case, even in the terms of the EEC's own rather metaphysical theory of economic convergence. Nevertheless, she demands the whole loaf for delivery at the door tomorrow will be to invite rebuff and frighten off friends in need who are friends indeed. It is simply an unachievable objective.

## Tory voting in Europe

From Mr David Curry, MEP for North-East Essex (Conservative). Sir, May I put the record straight about the voting behaviour of the British Conservative members of the European Parliament's agriculture committee during the debate on the farm price proposals earlier this week.

The amendment to recommend an average 7.9 per cent increase in farm prices was tabled by the Danish Conservative Member, Mr Kent Kirk, who is a member of our group in the European Parliament. Mr Robert Battersby (Humberston), Mr James Provan (North-East Scotland) and myself voted against it, and in favour of our own amendment for a freeze on products in surplus. Mr Paul Howell (Norfolk) voted for the 7.9 per cent increase. Sir Henry Plumb (Cotswolds) was in the chair and did not vote.

Those of us who voted in favour of the freeze did so fully aware of the crisis facing British agriculture because of the very sharp increases in its costs; the burden of high bank borrowing charges; and its dependence on energy. We were also aware that the closure of the "greenhouse" car has deprived our own Government of a means of increasing British farm incomes without raising the general EEC price level.

However, we believed that the reasons to support a freeze were overriding. (i) The dominant issue in the EEC at the moment is the United Kingdom budget problem. Every 1 per cent on the level of EEC farm prices adds £20m to the United Kingdom gross budget contribution. We did not see how we could justify voting to increase the United Kingdom budgetary contribution in the run-up to a vital summit meeting at which Britain's budgetary contribution will be top of the agenda.

(ii) We had no confidence that the Council of Ministers would endorse the radical Commission proposals to limit guaranteed prices in the dairy sector, hence permitting a price increase without the threat of guaranteed surpluses. (iii) The Parliament itself voted last year to reject the proposed 1980 budget because the volume of agricultural spending was so high a proportion of the whole that it effectively swamped any other common policy. It is not without reason that the Parliament would not have accepted the job of subsidizing farm livelihoods efficiently and economically. We felt that the Parliament had to face up to the responsibility of its own rejection vote if it was to make its claim for a responsible share in EEC policy-making. Otherwise it would rightly be dismissed as concerned primarily with messaging its own ego.

(iv) We also believed that it was time that the agriculture committee recognized that agriculture had to observe the budgetary discipline in which any national policy, including national agricultural policies, have to conform. This notion is, unfortunately, entirely novel to some of the committee's "big spenders", who are preoccupied with agriculture as a means of social support (a perfectly proper preoccupation in itself) rather than as an industry.

I am confident that when it comes to the vote in the special session of the European Parliament next week on the farm price review, the great majority of the British Conservative members will express the viewpoint expressed above. Yours sincerely, DAVID CURRY, The Old Maltings, Arkesden, Salfron Walden.

## Spaced-out holidays

From Mr A. J. Davenport. Sir, Is it not time that we reviewed the position regarding Bank Holidays in the months for March, April and May? For many years we had the Monday after Easter Sunday as a movable date, and the Monday after Whit Sunday seven weeks afterwards. Now we find ourselves in the situation where Easter is still a movable feast, but the Spring Bank Holiday now appears as the last Monday in May and between these two dates we have inserted the so-called May Day holiday on the first Monday in May. The position in 1981 clearly emphasizes my point. Bank Holidays appear on April 20, May 4 and May 25—three Mondays out of six!

My particular concern as Head of a large secondary school is the extraordinary effect that this arrangement has on the school terms. Two years ago, when we had a late Easter, my authority (ILEA) in consultation with teachers decided to begin the summer term on the last Monday in April. This meant that the Monday after Bank Holiday was the overall picture for that half term was 19 working days. For 1981 it has been decided, again after consultation, that the May Day holiday will be incorporated in the Easter holiday, and so the summer term will begin on Tuesday, May 5 and we shall then have 14 working days at school before the Spring Bank Holiday. After that ridiculously short half term, we then have a second half term of 40 days.

I would stress that my criticism is not of our authority or the school term, but of the school term. The literary bias of our educational system results in many pupils leaving school at the earliest opportunity with neither academic qualifications nor useful skills and often with a sense of having failed. Contrary to Mr Minter's belief, youngsters find small motor-cycles exciting to ride, and usually take a pride in maintaining them in good working order. (Few have the means either to buy a new machine, or to pay a garage to repair a secondhand one.)

Servicing an engine requires concentration and patience. It develops an ability to think rationally and to coordinate mental activity with manual dexterity (a facility notoriously absent from formal education). It is precisely to foster these qualities among youngsters who joyride on "borrowed" motorcycles (without insurance cover), that the London Borough of Wandsworth offers them to attend a course in motorcycle maintenance. The procedure, operated as Intermediate Treatment under the 1969 Child and Young

## Hostel fires as a cause for anger

From the Bishop of Sturminster and the Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster. Sir, The two recent fires at London hostels for the homeless have made some people angry. They were indeed sad events. But we hope that the anger will not be directed at the voluntary organizations who are trying to cope with this enormous problem in London on almost non-existent budgets.

Rather we should be angry about the extent of homelessness and the massive cuts in the housing programme. We should protest that the Government, who take nearly £300m in tax and duty from trade in alcohol, put a little back into solving the problems of alcoholism, the detoxification units, education and hostels, and are now going to make matters worse by handing over this impossible problem to the boroughs, and usually to the poorer boroughs at that. We ought to be angry that we cannot find somewhere to replace S. Mungo's, a large hostel being lost in the cause by the sale of the old Charing Cross Hospital.

As Bishops in the East End it is our privilege to see this tremendous work being done by voluntary organizations and the volunteers themselves in caring for those, young and old, whom the bulk of society are content to see shuffling their way around the backstreets of our city. The conditions in the hostels sometimes gives us cause for concern, but at least they provide somewhere to go. This human homelessness is our national responsibility and it would be wrong to scapegoat the few who try to gather it in and restore it because they are not given sufficient resources to do the job. Yours faithfully, T. JIM STEWART, VICTOR GUZZELLI, 400 Commercial Road, E1.

From Miss Susan Plowden and others. Sir, following the recent tragedy of the fire at the Missionaries of

Charity Home in North London we, as hospital social workers, would like to make the following observations in view of the reports of overcrowding. It is unbelievably difficult to find accommodation for the type of homeless vulnerable people housed by the above charity. Voluntary hostels are not always able to provide either the accommodation or supervision suitable for the type of person we frequently need to help; some will provide help only for a limited number of days.

Recently, for example, while trying to find a place for a man who had been a vagrant for a number of years, and was to be discharged from hospital, we were informed by various agencies that they were either full or unable to accept referrals from hostels as their terms of reference were only for people "off the street".

The Missionaries of Charity have been extremely helpful in providing accommodation for, among others, those who might otherwise have been occupying an acute hospital bed, or have been forced to become vagrants.

Before the authorities restrict the numbers of those accepted, should not there be a corresponding increase of homes able to provide such accommodation? Or is the down-and-out, whether recovering from illness or not, to be penalized still further? Yours faithfully, SUSAN PLOWDEN, ALISON SURTEES, RUTH LANTON, VIRGINIA CUTLER, JANE PARSONS, SHARON RAEBURN, DONALDA McDAVID, JUDY LAGERWELL, JUDY JEPSON, ANNE FORGIE, 39 Linden Gardens, London, W2. March 20.

## Aims of the Palestinians

From Dr Everett M. Jacobs. Sir, It is unbelievable that Lord Carrington could have meant it when he said in the House of Lords on March 17 that he was unaware that the Palestine Liberation Organization's aim was to destroy Israel completely, and that he did not think the PLO was a terrorist organization "as such".

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO and leader of the Al Fatah terrorist group, put the record straight recently in February 12 in an exclusive interview in the Venezuelan newspaper, *El Mundo*. He said: "Peace for us means the destruction of Israel. . . . We are preparing for an all-out war. This war will last for generations. Since the birth of Al Fatah in 1965, we have become the most dangerous enemies that Israel has. We shall not rest until the day when we return to our home, and until we destroy Israel."

He continued by outlining specifically the PLO's programme and objectives: "The destruction of Israel is the goal of our struggle; and the

guidelines of that struggle have remained firm since the establishment of Al Fatah in 1965: 1. Revolutionary violence is the only means for the liberation of the land of our fathers; 2. the goal of this violence is the destruction of Zionism in all its political, economic, and military forms, and its expulsion from Palestine; 3. our revolutionary activity must remain independent of any party or state control; 4. this action will be one of long duration. We know that the intention of some Arab leaders is to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. When this occurs, we shall oppose it."

No one has challenged the accuracy of Arafat's statements which, Lord Carrington must have known, repeat what numerous PLO spokesmen have said many times before. I fear that Lord Carrington's diplomatic blindness is part of the EEC disease that has recently been affecting this country. Yours faithfully, EVERETT M. JACOBS, Department of Economics and Social History, University of Sheffield.

## Protection of souls

From Mr K. P. Frampton. Sir, Mr Clifford Longley's article on "Protecting souls in trouble from 'Cults'" is both timely and of vital importance in this age of proliferating cults. Religious fanaticism has become big business, often under the control of unscrupulous men who manipulate the gullible recruits into a state of willing servitude. These sophisticated organizations use the liberal laws of our country to foist upon the public, usually the young, their own ideology under the guise of religion. This enables them to claim all the protection of religious freedom, regardless of the conduct and practices to which many of them resort, often destroying the personality and soul.

Since the Jonestown suicides many groups in America are now calling for legislation to curb this unbridled abuse of civil liberty. During the war years, when there could have been two more people who escaped from Jones were murdered last month. Equally dangerous cults exist in Britain.

The growing menace of the cults must convince all who have any experience of the subject that the time has come for us to grasp the nettle. The laws of our land were not framed for the conditions which apply today—the public and the state equally need protection against this whole area of deception which, as you indicate, would not

be tolerated in the field of commerce or medicine.

We have long been pressing for some suitable action in Parliament. In fact after our address to a number from both Houses at Westminster last year one of the members made the fine suggestion that a select committee on the cults should be set up.

It is good therefore to see Mr Longley stating "there are possible steps that the church and state could take". Several practical remedies have been suggested by American lawyers who have studied the subject deeply, the most obvious being the registration of certain (possibly all) religious groups, also their financial accountability. As you say, a simple change in the law could enable the Charity Commissioners to enforce a new code of practice. Other safeguards are also necessary for individual protection from exploitation.

We shall be pleased to make available to any MPs who wish to pursue this urgent inquiry the above recommendations and other data we have available. We sincerely hope that your new initiative may now gain the active support of parliamentarians and all who are concerned for the well being of our country. Yours truly, K. P. FRAMPTON, Deo Gloria Trust, 5-7 London Road, Bromley, Kent. March 11.

## Young riders

From Mr Patrick Doorly. Sir, An effective campaign to reduce the number of accidents among young motorcyclists would be well come by us all. But Mr Minter's suggestion (March 19) that 16-year-olds be banned from riding the small motorcycles (maximum engine size 175cc) which the law presently allows them raises wider issues than he may have considered.

The literary bias of our educational system results in many pupils leaving school at the earliest opportunity with neither academic qualifications nor useful skills and often with a sense of having failed. Contrary to Mr Minter's belief, youngsters find small motor-cycles exciting to ride, and usually take a pride in maintaining them in good working order. (Few have the means either to buy a new machine, or to pay a garage to repair a secondhand one.)

Servicing an engine requires concentration and patience. It develops an ability to think rationally and to coordinate mental activity with manual dexterity (a facility notoriously absent from formal education). It is precisely to foster these qualities among youngsters who joyride on "borrowed" motorcycles (without insurance cover), that the London Borough of Wandsworth offers them to attend a course in motorcycle maintenance. The procedure, operated as Intermediate Treatment under the 1969 Child and Young

Persons Act, has proved a cheaper and more effective alternative to institutionalized care. I commend the indirect rewards of caring personally for the machines we all use to those of your readers who are neither 16, nor rejects of the school system. Certainly, they should think carefully before denying 16-year-olds the machines that reach them both useful skills and a new self-respect. Yours faithfully, PATRICK DOORLY, 158 Boundaries Road, SW12. March 20.

## Treasure from Tipperary

From Mr Hugh Pilkington. Sir, Further to Mr K. R. Smith's splendid suggestion (March 20) that the St Ninian treasure, recently discovered in Ireland, should be put on display at the British Museum, before it is returned to Dublin. Would it not be rather more interesting if the treasure was displayed at the British Museum in the state in which it was found, for one week and then again after the conservation and restoration work has been done? This would not only demonstrate the little-publicized expertise of the British Museum's conservation officers, but also add to the appeal of the artefacts. Yours faithfully, HUGH PILKINGTON, 91 Great Russell Street, WC1. March 21.

## Consumer's choice of bread

From Mr A. J. Buczkowski. Sir, We would like to take the opportunity of commenting upon Hugh Clayton's article "Bakers call for cut in EEC wheat levy" (March 17).

For many years our farms in the Vale of Aylesbury have been producing all the wheat (Maris Widgeon and Sappo) and rye (Acho) we can use in our bakery, which has a throughput of some 3 tonnes per week. Within the next 18 months to two years we confidently expect this figure to reach some 15/18 tonnes per week.

All our breads are of a Continental type, and we are finding there is an increasing consumer demand for such breads as opposed to the "lily white sponge" which the large bakeries insist is what the consumers want. For many years the consumer has had very little choice in the matter, and it is ironic that the large bakeries should now be contemplating persuading the public to abandon the lily white sponge in favour of Continental type breads at a time when the sales of the lily white sponge are decreasing rapidly and the public are demanding better bread in ever increasing quantities.

After several years of involvement in wholesale bread making on an increasingly large scale it appears to us there is no reason why wholemeal and Continental types of bread cannot be produced using wheat grown in the Community on a scale comparable with the largest plants in the country. Indeed, the existing plants could make such bread with relatively minor modifications and a relatively small premium would ensure the right quality of wheat grown by our British farmers. If the result of the continued high level of the wheat levy is to make the large bakers start to think about producing a better loaf, and will benefit British farmers, then perhaps the levy should be increased even further.

Yours faithfully, A. J. BUCZKOWSKI, Springfield Bakery, Gazehouse Close, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. March 20.

## Cheaper air fares

From Mr Robert McCrindle, MP for Brentwood and Ongar (Conservative). Sir, On consecutive days the Civil Aviation Authority has rejected the applications by independent airlines to open up European air routes and the initiative of British Airways for a super cheap fare to Paris has been baulked by the French authorities. In these circumstances it is not surprising that many air fares in Europe run out of steam or it is just bureaucratic shortsightedness and Consequential Cussedness?

No doubt there is an element of both in what has happened, but in truth the lesson of these events is that where there remains scope for innovation, we must stop entertaining hopes that European fares will be set to plummet. Notwithstanding the EEC's hold initiatives in the way of reducing fares, the refusal by at least two member countries to contemplate meaningful reductions, allied to the inexorable rise in costs, surely forces us to reduce our expectations.

I suspect this will seem to the independent airlines to be a counsel of despair but I wonder how many of the airlines would survive for long in a period of economic recession. I suggest that a more sober assessment of the profitable traffic that could reasonably be attracted would be a better basis on which to build, and would avoid the inevitable if less dramatic fare reductions.

In short, rising costs, unrealistic assessments of potential traffic and the stubbornness of France and Germany to contemplate any substantial changes in their fare policies are the most likely reasons for the limited reduction for tourist traffic at off-peak times and a continuing rise for the business traveller. Yours faithfully, ROBERT MCCRINDLE, House of Commons.

## Burning question

From Dr W. G. Barb. Sir, As head of a team of chemists working as translators I was most interested to read your correspondent's report on the fungicide muddle. As long as translators who are amateur scientists, or scientists who are amateur translators, are allowed to deal with documents where true scientific precision is needed, such errors will always occur.

In the case quoted, everyone seems blameworthy. The French original should never have used "boiled" which is a word with several distinct meanings, but should have sought an unambiguous alternative, of which there are several. The translator should never have employed the verb "boiled". However, the final and allegedly correct translation is still wrong. "Cuison" does not mean "charring". It means "burning" (in the culinary sense).

I wonder how much money has been spent, with usual EEC efficiency, to produce an ambiguous original specification and two wrong translations. Yours sincerely, W. G. BARB, Iron House, Marsham Way, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire. March 21.

## Irish voting rights

From Mr Anthony Jaggard. Sir, There have been Irish elections in the Peol Army, the French Army and the British Army. Several groups have served our country. I fail to see why this mercenary activity should entitle the civilian population to, in addition, voting rights outside their own country, particularly when many of our own countrymen are disenfranchised while they work abroad. Yours faithfully, ANTHONY JAGGARD, The Crown and Guard Club, 127 Piccadilly, W1. March 19.

## David Wood

## Mrs Thatcher 'Iron Lady' the EEC

Enter today an ominous political week. On Wednesday the cellar of the Exchequer will in a severe anti-inflationary attack that will reduce the state's as Everyman's almoner and by touch all our lives.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the EEC Council agricultural Ministers will meet to decide by how much prices for products in 1980-81 should be raised in 1980-81. Mrs Thatcher will join the heads of government at a summit in Brussels as she will bluntly refuse to let the United Kingdom continue to be the almoner to western people while the British people are to be put on short commons.

Today in Strasbourg the pean parliament opens a three-session on EEC farm prices in a muted though apparently flagrant attempt to contain agricultural spending and make more budget room to spend on urban community policies.

re we have a political imbroglio the wisdom of Solomon could be expected to resolve in a day. Mrs Thatcher cannot see the use of the domestic Budget to bring in public spending to curb a domestic inflationary spiral and then rush off to the self-sought to accept that the United Kingdom should continue to spend out money as principal actor to the Eight. It is estimated that in 1980-81 the United Kingdom will succeed West Germany as the largest contributor to



## Keeping the children happy at Easter

"You write as if every mother had hours of leisure, lashings of spare money, a car at her disposal all through the week, the only problem left being to find different ways of stimulating and amusing her children." I have not actually received a letter like that, but I am ready for it. A few faint suggestions, then. The National Playing Fields Association's Play and Volunteer Directory does list some Easter play centres (and some full-time ones). It covers England and Wales. If you send a long sae they will send you back a free photostat of the part of the directory that concerns your area. Write to them at 25 Ovington Sq. London, SW3, or ring 01-584 6445. Alternatively see if your local library has the directory.

ILEA's usual programme of holiday play centres is available by writing to: ILEA (CEC 1), County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. Tel 01-633 5673. No charge. In Scotland the Fair Play for Children organization will try to help. Send a sae to them at 39 Hope St, Glasgow, G2. Tel 041-204 2300.

### Exhibitions

The Vikings: I found the exhibits marvellous, the layout disappointing. If you are going for a traditional exhibition, with real objects in glass cases, I felt the historical background could have been much clearer, better proportioned and more vivid. It is messy, but most children will enjoy it. Vikings Exhibition, British Museum, 61 Russell St, London, WC1B 3DG. Tel 01-636 1555. Open till July 20. Mon-Sat 10.00-17.00. Sun 14.30-18.00. Closed Good Friday. 70p (children & students), £1.40 (adults). Japan Style and Arthur Rackham: Many exhibitions will interest one child and bore another, but I defy any child, not to be intrigued by one or two of the sections at the V&A's Japan Style exhibition. Small girls who dore on Hunca Munca dishes in doll's houses will gasp at the plastic food; the seafood on gratin almost melts as you look at it. Small boys must not miss the space-age Mitsubishi construction set and the space-man mounted on a tank tracks. This chap is armed with two machineguns, a medieval choppy-choppy weapon, a Sam missile and two shields to ward off bows and arrows or lasers or both. Even the feckless child is catered for, with complicated pachinko (gambling) machines. Above all, however, and more seriously, the exhibition may bring inspiration for masks, for puppets, for posters, for pottery. Until the end of

March, Liberty's have also mounted a huge complementary exhibition of Japanese goods, and more pachinko machines. The exhibition of Arthur Rackham's drawings and watercolours from Sheffield is also at the V & A for a few weeks only (March 5-April 27). Victoria & Albert Museum, S Kensington, London SW7 2RL. Tel. 01-589 6371. Open (Mon-Thurs), 10.00-17.30. Sun 14.30-17.30. Closed every Friday. Admission to Japan Style 60p children, 1.35 adults. The Great Optical Illusion and Challenge of the Chip: The Great Optical Illusion marks 30 years of television. You can even achieve that dream of dreams, seeing yourself on TV. The exhibition opens on March 27. Challenge of the Chip is designed to demonstrate the potential of microelectronics. There are working exhibits, films and even toys and games. Science Museum, S Kensington, London SW7 2DD. Tel 01-589 3456/688. Mon-Sat 10.00-18.00. Sun 14.30-18.00. Closed Good Friday. Admission to both exhibitions is free. The Chamber of Horrors: Madame Tussauds say they are redesigning the Chamber of Horrors, partly because children complained it was not frightening enough.

### London museums

Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath

Road, London E2. Tel. 01-980 2415. April 8, 15, August 15, rare display of how some old toys worked. April 9, 16. Find out about the paper figures illustrating stories, and make some. April 10: All the birds of the air—decorate them; April 17, Meet and make some toy animals. 14.30 each day. Admission free. (Close every Friday). Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, London SE23. Tel. 01-699 1872. April 26. Boomerang making workshop. 11.00. April 27. Boomerang throwing demonstration and contests. Dulwich Park, 14.00 (ages 10 and over). To join either apply to Dr E. Goodhew, Horniman Museum. Museum of London, London Wall, EC2. Tel. 01-600 3699. April 9, Easter Bonnets: create a hat to rival the top designers. 10.30-12.00 & 14.00-16.00. Basic materials provided, but bring trimmings if liked. All ages. April 15/16 & 17/18. "John Stow Lived Here": two-day workshop, with activities based on costume, drama and music. 10.30-13.00 & 14.00-16.00 each day. Applications (signed by parents) to the Education Dept. The museum is open on Good Friday and closed on Easter Monday. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Tel. 01-839 3321. The quiz this Easter is called "The Jungle Look". Available till April 20. For ages 8-14. Also a drawing competition. The gallery is closed on Good Friday. National Maritime Museum,

Greenwich, London SE10. Tel. 01-858 4422. "Life Under Sail": series of films. 14.30 each day in the Roudman Lecture Theatre. Admission free. Tickets for the planetarium shows, April 8, 9, 10, from Mrs Jeffery, Planetarium Bookings, Nat. Maritime Museum. Admission 5p children, 15p adults. Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7. Tel. 589 6323. April 2, 3, 8-19 (except Sun & Mon) Family Centre is open for parents and children. They can use microscopes, make bark rubbings and handle museum objects. Also quizzes and a dinosaur puzzle. All materials provided. No charge. Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7. Tel. 01-589 3456/688. April 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 "Metals—from the Improbable to the Impossible": Easter Lecture by Aubrey Tufton. How metals are made and why they behave in the way they do. 15.00 each day. Free tickets Education Dept. Also April 11, 12 "Amateur Radio Making a Start". Talks, film slides and demonstrations. April 11 at 15.00, April 12, 11.00 and 15.00. Public demonstrations in the Star Dome have been resumed after a gap of many months. Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri each week at 11.30. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1. Tel 01-821 1313. March 31. April 20, Magic and the Supernatural, a new gallery game. For ages 8-14. Also April 10 and 17, children's tours by Mary Ellis. 11.30 both days. For ages 8-14. All activities free. Tower of London, London EC3.

Tel 01-709 0765. April 10, The Princess in the Tower—a case for the historical detective. Illustrated lecture by Prof. Charles Ross, 15.00. For ages 13-15. Free tickets (but admission to Tower payable) from the Tower Education Office. Victoria & Albert Museum, S Kensington, London SW7. Tel. 589 6371. April 8, 9, 10 "In the Beginning": sessions looking at the way in which some museum objects were made. They deal with wooden objects on April 8, gold and silver on April 9, wool and silk on April 10. For ages 11 and over, including adults. 10.30 each day. Admission free.

### Provincial museums

Bedford: Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford. Tel 0234 211222. April 8-11, 15-18. "Make a Game": Construct a board game (either an original one or a variation of a standard game). 14.30-16.00. Ages six or over. Admission free. Birmingham: Birmingham Museums & Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham. Tel 021-235 3890. Open events, where no tickets are required, include demonstrations of bone china egg carving (April 9) and wood carving (April 14); ask also for the gallery quiz. March 30, Sunday Craft Afternoon 14.00-16.00; displays of some 10 crafts. Events requiring tickets include a course on Indian embroidery and a talk on Indian village life and an Easter card-making session for under-fives. There are also activities at Aston Hall, Blakesley Hall, and the Birmingham Nature Centre. Details and bookings forms from Mrs Meredith, Museum Education Dept. No telephone bookings. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales, tel 0222 26241. April 12, family expedition (first in a new series). Meet at the old school, Rhandirmwyn, on the main road through the village (map ref SN 782440). Subjects include geology, natural history and industrial archaeology. Bring weatherproof clothes and shoes. No charge. There are informal holiday activities for children at the National Museum, the Industrial & Maritime Museum and the North Wales Quarrying Museum between April 9-11, 14-18, 10.00-13.00 and 14.00-16.30 each day. Ages 8-13. The Industrial Museum also has a special open day on April 5. (All these museums are closed on Good Friday.) Derby: Derby City Museums & Art Gallery, Strad, Derby. Tel 0332 31111/793. Competition booklet available throughout the holidays. April 9, 10 "Painting Pebbles", held at the Industrial Museum, 14.00-16.00 each day. Ages seven and over. Free tickets from the City Museum, Edinburgh: Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St. Tel 031 225 7534. Films: March 31, April 4. No tickets. Admission free. Quizzes also available (bring pencils and crayons). April 7-11 "Fitties" project. Young people will be invited to bring in relevant material and set up an exhibition. Ages 13-15. Introductory talk: March 26, 16.30. Museum of Flight, East Fortune Airfield, East Lothian. Tel 031 225 7534 (Royal Scottish Museum). April 7, 8, 9 "Behind the Scenes": a conducted tour. Details from the Royal Scottish Museum. Glasgow: Haggis Castle, 100 St Andrews Drive. Tel 041 427 2725. April 4 and 5, 7-12. Activities every morning and afternoon for varying age groups. They include decorating eggs, pinhole cameras, calligraphy and finding out about herbs. 10.30 and 14.30. Bookings taken by phone or in person. No charge. Liverpool: Merseyside County Museums, William Brown St. Tel 051-207 0001. April 15, 16, 17. Halfday workshop sessions on rocks, minerals and fossils. 14.00-16.00 each day. Ages 8-14. Bring old clothes and 30p for materials and refreshments. Numbers limited. Make prior application. April 10, 11, industrial archaeology two-day course, concentrating on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway and the Mersey Docks. Make prior application. El. Manchester: Museum, Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel 061-273 2892. March 31-April 3, April 8-11, "Free for All": handling museum objects and working creatively from them. Also different films each day. There are two special exhibitions at the museum. "O Ostris Live for Ever" covering Egyptian funerary practices and gods, and "A Young Person's Guide to Geology". Workbooks are available for both. Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, Prestwich, Manchester 25. March 31 & April 1, Holiday Workshop, quizzes, treasure trail and practical work. 10.00-12.30 each day. Numbers limited. Admission free. Information and tickets from Mr E. Williams. Tel 061-236 9283. Oxford: Museum of Oxford, St Aldates, Oxford. Tel 0865 815559. April 9, 10, 11, "All Sewn Up": Holiday activities on samplers, needlework tools and modern embroidery. Linked with the temporary exhibition "Pins & Needles on the history of sewing and embroidery. 14.00-16.00 each day. Ages 10 and over. Tel the museum to book. Tyne & Wear: Dorman Museum, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough. Gray Museum, Clarence Road, Hartlepool. Hancock Museum, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne. Preston Hall Museum, Yarm Road, Stockton-on-Tees. Sunderland Museum, Borough Road, Sunderland. All these museums are participating in a pond survey over the Easter holidays. Children may collect recording sheets from the museums. Completed entries

will earn a free wildlife. Inquiries to Museum and Galleries Dept. Tel 0632 26

### Art galleries

Sheffield: Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Sheffield 1. Tel (Hay's Gallery) 0742 734789. April 5, Eggs: gansa. Painting hard-boiled eggs in the East European tradition. 10.00-12.00. Admission free. Mappin Art Gallery, We Park, Sheffield 10. Tel (8 Gallery) 0742 734789. April 11, Alice in Wonderland. The day project for children, w ing on the Mad Hatter's Party. The Deck of Cards. Tweedledee and Tweedledum. Humpty Dumpty. 11.15.00 each day. Ages 5 and over. Bring a packed lunch and old clothes. Ring 8 Gallery to book. No charge.

### Outings

The Ashmole Club's Easter day outings are: March 31, of the Oxford Mail & Time a walk round Osney; Apr visit to an archaeological excavation laboratory. April talk on recent archaeology finds in China; April 12, to Bristol to see Brunel's bridge and SS Great Britain, also churches and two museums. Details of membership of Ashmole Club for children Mrs S. West, 42 Portland Oxford.

### Book bonanzas

Dundee Book Bonanza: Grand Opening is at 11.00 April 19 by John Grant Jackanory. There are 4 games and demonstrations most every day, and look for personal appearances Oink What a Mess, Wally Wallaby and The Knight. Dundee College of Education Rd, Dundee, April 26 (closed Sun) 10.00-12.00 each day. Admission free. Lion & Unicorn Book 7 This year's theme is "A and Wonderful", and there magic sessions each day. Lunchtimes. St Matthias Community Centre, King's Rd, Richmond, Su Tel (bookshop) 01-940 April 16-19. 10.00-17.30 day. Also a sing-song on Friday 19.00-20.15. Admission free.

The Puffin Exhibition: ing authors, a maze, a yourself vast crocodile, ing a puffin, lots of con tions and something for very small. Kensington Town Hall, Hor St, London W8. Tel (child books publicity) 01-551 April 8-19 (closed Sun) 1.17.00 each day. Admission (children) 50p (adults), (Puffin Club members w badges).

Federation of Children's Groups: Apart from the Dundee Book Bonanza (above), group holiday s include:

Aldershot group: Apr story reading, Fleet Lib Aldershot 14.30. Bray group: April 1, "Book Songs", a sing-song, Bray Central Library 18.30. B group: March 27, lecture teenage reading by Mary Marshall, Park Farm Co Allestree, Derby 19.30. E field group: April 10, pu show, Dronfield Library (free tickets at library—s limited). Edinburgh gr March 28, Book Fair with i and competitions, Pencait Primary School, E Lothian 1 21.00. Harpenden gr March 25, "The Magic Books"—magic, fancy, d story telling, St Nicholas Harpenden 14.15. And s others.

Mrs James (Tel 024029) will be happy to answer que about the Federation in gen or its constituent groups.

### Films

The start of the ICA Child Cinema Club is immensely come news. They pres differenz films each week. The April programme is ca "Arabian Adventures". Institute of Contempor Arts, Mail, London S1 Tel 01-920 8647. Sat & Su usually at 15.00. Tickets £1.

### Riding

If you never learnt a sport a child, it is very hard to ess facilities and the qualities so-called experts in that s on your child's behalf. So I met Diana Pulein-Thompe at a Book Fair I asked her w the green parent should look in a riding school. She sa "Look at the condition of horses."

### Walking

If you are seeking informat about where you can walk, big or small private estates estates managed by compans the regional secretaries of t Timber Growers' Associat will be your allies, and w know the dates of special op days in private woods a forests. In the North West ri Mr Merrett, Kendal 22592; the West Midlands & W Colonel Hadoke, Burwarton 20 in the East, Mr Coombes, Bar ham Broom 618; in the Sor East Mr Long, Woodhampt 3310; in the South and Sou West, Mr Wildash, Verwo West, Mr 4411; in South Wales and t Marches, Colonel Winstanle Canon Pryn 408. There are other, deeper sig of hope. A newish, smas organization called the Woo lands. Its address is: Butterbroo Harford, Ivybridge, Devon. Te 07554-2213.

Agnes Whitaka

Glenfiddich in Gaelic means 'Valley of the Deer'.

**A Bedtime Story.**

Glenfiddich. An absorbing late-night drink. And if you're looking for something equally absorbing to read, try our label.

It's a story of tradition. Of craftsmanship handed down, generation after generation. A story of dedication to the point where this great Highland malt whisky is even bottled at the Distillery.

It's all there, distilled into about fifty words. Truth or legend? The subtle yet distinctive taste will answer all your questions.

**Glenfiddich**  
Our label says it all.







(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

A diplomatic approach to arms sales, page 20

wants in budget, 20

ck markets  
Index 429.9  
Gilt 64.10

ring  
195  
x 72.0  
lar  
x 89.3  
d

ney  
sterling 171-18  
Euro-8 184-19  
Euro-8 184-19  
q's close

BRIEF

n plan  
Scots  
tronics  
insion

Instrument Corporation to start the first £11m (\$5m) investment microchip in its plant in Glenelg. This will create 400 over the next two years.

Statement will not only the turnover of the factory from \$30m to \$100m, but will also the production of one of the most in Europe.

to factory has been cause of its technical in the past, and the General Instrument Corporation as a strategic commitment to the European.

programme of expansion in April and the new one are expected to be a year.

d Savings sales

the new nineteenth annual Savings certificate, issued to £245.7m in the highest initial any certificate. Estimated for the month of £534.8m and repay- £270.1m, bringing the total invested so far to £1.5bn.

locks deal

cheapest company has 10,000 contract to supply car maker. Nissan, a subsidiary of Blyth, Ireland, signed the deal with Nissan, builders cars which head the import table in the United States.

ers profit

profits of motor companies only 19 per cent in 1979, according to a report by the second half of the year. The analysis showed that the largest profit was made by the Ford, which had a profit margin of 1.5 per cent.

ouncil to end

Government is expected to use legislation for the up of the National Council in the next session. The council was set up in 1975 to oversee ports and its work has been largely ineffective.

ark crisis plan

social Democratic minister of Mr. Anker, the Danish Prime Minister, is to announce next week a plan to shore up the sagging economy by a half-yearly report that the current balance of payments will rise this year to 15,500m kroner (about £1.5bn).

ore prime rate

Development Bank of the UK has raised its prime rate to 11.25 per cent from 11 per cent.

## NatWest set to challenge building societies for home loans market

By Adrienne Gleeson

National Westminster, one of Britain's "Big Four" high street banks, is ready to launch an aggressive challenge to the building societies' dominance of the home loans market.

Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, NatWest's chairman, in his annual statement out today, said the bank has plans to establish a home loans unit "for whose services we see a considerable demand".

So far, attempts to establish such a unit have been inhibited by the Government's controls on the expansion of bank lending, the "curbs" Mr. Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, will make a statement on the future of the curbs in his Budget speech on Wednesday, but the bank does not expect relaxation in the immediate future.

NatWest, which recorded pre-tax profits up from £305m to £441m, is "ready to launch" a home loans scheme "as soon as circumstances permit" according to Mr. Leigh-Pemberton.

Mr. Maurice Denton, general manager of domestic banking, said yesterday that the scheme could come into effect almost immediately if the curbs were lifted. Otherwise, he said, it would be necessary to wait until the bank had significant amount available to lend under the curbs.

Mr. Denton confirmed that, unlike the present facilities offered by most of the clearing banks, the scheme would not be restricted to large borrowers in exceptional circumstances; nor would its total scope be restricted, as is the scheme operated by Lloyds Bank, which made £20m initially available for home loans.

He said it was unlikely that the bank would be trying for the business of the first-time borrower, partly because the building societies have the edge on rates.

But the minimum amount

loans could be in the region of £20,000 though this would depend on the level of house prices when the scheme is launched—and the bank would be aiming to lead for up to 20 years.

At first, the bank would be aiming to lend at a margin over the base rate. Mr. Denton said that the bank would keep its rates more stable than base rate has been recently, "although we obviously don't want to be lending at a loss". However, Mr. Jeffrey Benson, group chief executive, said that the bank was also looking at the idea of making loans available at a fixed rate, at least for part of the term.

Mr. Benson said that the bank did not see itself as tackling the building societies head on. "We shall not be lending far and wide like the building societies," he said. However, being funded to meet a loss they will not be able to be used, as the regional grants were, to bolster published profits.

The Bill, to put the coal board's finances on a better footing to promote its £600m year expansion plan, is in the final stages of preparation and will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible.

The effect of ending the regional grants will be to reduce sharply the level of NCB published profits. Initially, however, the NCB will not lose financially because the loss will be made up by a new system of "deficit grants".

It is felt that the number and size of grants paid to the coal board, which totalled £172m in 1978-79, produce an overall profit figure which disguises the true state of the finances.

With productivity and output at last beginning to improve, the Government believes it is time the NCB moved more into the harsh world of commercial reality and less into the world of grants designed for times when coal was a more expensive way of generating electricity than oil.

Financial Editor, page 20

## 'Think tank' backs British nuclear stations

By Nicholas Hirst and Bill Johnston

The Cabinet committee on energy, chaired by the Prime Minister, will today be recommended to go ahead with the first stage of the Government's programme of nuclear expansion and confirm the ordering of two second generation British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) nuclear power stations.

Under discussion will be a report by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank", to assess the effect on the nuclear component of cancelling or postponing work on either the Central Electricity Generating Board's station at Heysham or the South of Scotland Electricity Board's order for Torness.

Although its recommendation is that the effects on the industry would be too dire to cancel or postpone, it is possible that the decision could go the other way.

Industry leaders have remained intensely worried over the outcome of the review staff deliberations, which have taken place against a background of a sharp reduction in forecast electricity demand by the generating board, which overspent its cash limit by £200m last year as a result of coal stockpiling in advance of a rise in consumption which never happened.

The demand for the review staff to report before the Budget caused the impression that the AGRs were to be sacrificed as part of the cuts in the public sector borrowing requirement.

However, the electricity boards and the nuclear industry look to have put a strong enough case to swing the Cabinet in favour of allowing the programme to continue.

The Department of Energy is anxious to go ahead with both Heysham and Torness. It will give the nuclear industry vital work between now and 1982 or 1983 when the first American-designed Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) is to be ordered, and will detract from the possibility of an end to the bipartisan approach to nuclear power which the present Government has represented.

Over the weekend, intense lobbying by the nuclear component suppliers has continued. Lord MacAlpine, an important figure in the nuclear industry and supporter of the Conservative Party, is believed to have visited the Prime Minister to present the views of the AGR manufacturers.

The AGR lobby feared that Mrs. Thatcher preferred the PWR and would be sympathetic to ditching the British design on the excuse that it would not be needed to meet demand and would be a useful saving of government spending.

In a speech at the weekend Dr. David Owen, Opposition energy spokesman, gave a clear hint that a continuation of the AGR programme would be necessary for Labour's support of cautious nuclear expansion. Because of the lead times involved in power station building, a bipartisan policy is essential for success.

The generating board has been pressing for an increase in its planned £187m cash limit for 1980-81 to enable it to continue with both the nuclear programme and other plans. At one time, it seemed the limit might be reduced, delaying Heysham station.

But it is believed that the limit will be reaffirmed in the Budget and Heysham will be protected, unless the Cabinet decides otherwise. Consumption in Scotland is believed to be holding up stronger than in England and Wales, and if a cancellation were to be made Torness might still survive.

But the Department of Energy has been anxious for a programme announced only three months ago not to be tampered with on the strength of a mild winter and suspect projection of demand.

More curbs Proposed on secondary disruption

By Patricia Tisdall

The Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF) has joined other industry representatives in seeking tighter legal curbs on secondary industrial disruption in the Employment Bill.

In submissions made to the Government at the weekend, the EEF says the proposals to add an extra clause restricting secondary action could create confusion. Like the Confederation of British Industry, it is worried that the Department of Employment's description gives too many loopholes.

Mr. Anthony Frodsham, the EEF's director general, says that his members think the Government's description should only be adopted if some other, more precise definition cannot be found.

As an alternative, the federation suggests that immunity from breach of contract should only be available where companies are actually continuing to handle goods involving the employer subject to the primary dispute.

It wants to protect those activities of suppliers and customers which have no connection with the employer. It also suggests that immunity should only be granted if the secondary action had the objective of affecting the employer in dispute and "was capable of achieving this effect".

In the longer term the EEF, which negotiates national agreements on behalf of its 6,500 member companies' two million employees, believes that all secondary industrial action should be banned. However it is prepared to support the much more limited restraints proposed for the time being, given the constraint of achieving an urgently needed measure of reform in the Employment Bill.

In its submission, the federation gave notice of its intention to seek much stronger measures in the Green Paper on the whole question of immunities.

The proposed new clause on secondary action is intended to change the law to uphold Lord Denning's rulings (later overturned in the House of Lords) in *Ex parte, Newspaper v. MacShane*, and *Dupont v. Steel* and others v. *Sirs* and others which involved independent steel producers. Clause 14 of the Employment Bill will limit secondary picketing, but the Government believed, in the light of the House of Lords judgments given after the Bill was published, that further legislative measures were needed to restrict secondary picketing and strike.

The EEF has now joined other industry leaders, including the Institute of Directors and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce as well as the CBI, in making it clear that they regard the Employment Bill only as a stop-gap measure.

Regional grants for coal board to end

By Our Energy Correspondent

Regional grants to the National Coal Board, which totalled £50m in 1978-79, are to be ended by a government Bill held up so far because of the steel strike.

The Bill, to put the coal board's finances on a better footing to promote its £600m year expansion plan, is in the final stages of preparation and will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible.

The effect of ending the regional grants will be to reduce sharply the level of NCB published profits. Initially, however, the NCB will not lose financially because the loss will be made up by a new system of "deficit grants".

It is felt that the number and size of grants paid to the coal board, which totalled £172m in 1978-79, produce an overall profit figure which disguises the true state of the finances.

With productivity and output at last beginning to improve, the Government believes it is time the NCB moved more into the harsh world of commercial reality and less into the world of grants designed for times when coal was a more expensive way of generating electricity than oil.

Financial Editor, page 20

## More curbs Proposed on secondary disruption

By Patricia Tisdall

The Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF) has joined other industry representatives in seeking tighter legal curbs on secondary industrial disruption in the Employment Bill.

In submissions made to the Government at the weekend, the EEF says the proposals to add an extra clause restricting secondary action could create confusion. Like the Confederation of British Industry, it is worried that the Department of Employment's description gives too many loopholes.

Mr. Anthony Frodsham, the EEF's director general, says that his members think the Government's description should only be adopted if some other, more precise definition cannot be found.

As an alternative, the federation suggests that immunity from breach of contract should only be available where companies are actually continuing to handle goods involving the employer subject to the primary dispute.

It wants to protect those activities of suppliers and customers which have no connection with the employer. It also suggests that immunity should only be granted if the secondary action had the objective of affecting the employer in dispute and "was capable of achieving this effect".

In the longer term the EEF, which negotiates national agreements on behalf of its 6,500 member companies' two million employees, believes that all secondary industrial action should be banned. However it is prepared to support the much more limited restraints proposed for the time being, given the constraint of achieving an urgently needed measure of reform in the Employment Bill.

In its submission, the federation gave notice of its intention to seek much stronger measures in the Green Paper on the whole question of immunities.

The proposed new clause on secondary action is intended to change the law to uphold Lord Denning's rulings (later overturned in the House of Lords) in *Ex parte, Newspaper v. MacShane*, and *Dupont v. Steel* and others which involved independent steel producers. Clause 14 of the Employment Bill will limit secondary picketing, but the Government believed, in the light of the House of Lords judgments given after the Bill was published, that further legislative measures were needed to restrict secondary picketing and strike.

The EEF has now joined other industry leaders, including the Institute of Directors and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce as well as the CBI, in making it clear that they regard the Employment Bill only as a stop-gap measure.

Regional grants for coal board to end

By Our Energy Correspondent

Regional grants to the National Coal Board, which totalled £50m in 1978-79, are to be ended by a government Bill held up so far because of the steel strike.

The Bill, to put the coal board's finances on a better footing to promote its £600m year expansion plan, is in the final stages of preparation and will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible.

The effect of ending the regional grants will be to reduce sharply the level of NCB published profits. Initially, however, the NCB will not lose financially because the loss will be made up by a new system of "deficit grants".

It is felt that the number and size of grants paid to the coal board, which totalled £172m in 1978-79, produce an overall profit figure which disguises the true state of the finances.

With productivity and output at last beginning to improve, the Government believes it is time the NCB moved more into the harsh world of commercial reality and less into the world of grants designed for times when coal was a more expensive way of generating electricity than oil.

Financial Editor, page 20

Regional grants for coal board to end

By Our Energy Correspondent

Regional grants to the National Coal Board, which totalled £50m in 1978-79, are to be ended by a government Bill held up so far because of the steel strike.

The Bill, to put the coal board's finances on a better footing to promote its £600m year expansion plan, is in the final stages of preparation and will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible.

The effect of ending the regional grants will be to reduce sharply the level of NCB published profits. Initially, however, the NCB will not lose financially because the loss will be made up by a new system of "deficit grants".

## Tourism could benefit from low interest loans

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Low-interest loans for tourism development are being discussed with the European Investment Bank which until now has been offering help mainly to British manufacturers and schemes like transport improvements.

The proposal has been put forward by regional boards which operate under the aegis of the English Tourist Board (ETB), but if government talks with the bank are successful the scheme is expected to benefit tourism throughout the United Kingdom.

The loans would carry an interest rate of around 15 per cent after allowing for currency adjustments. But it is not expected that such soft loans would be available to the larger companies like the big hotel chains. In England, for instance, the allocation of loans would also be under the surveillance of the ETB.

Improvement schemes aimed at developing tourist potential involving investments between about £50,000 and £2m are expected to be the main candidates for such loans. Such cheaply serviced investments could make a great difference to the rate of both new hotel building and refurbishing of existing hotels.

Another way of relieving the effects of high interest rates is also being considered by the ETB which may divert more of its grant aid cash in future entirely for this purpose.

But the ETB is still waiting for a decision on the level of grants it will be able to offer during the next financial year. Its spending in this period has already been cut to just over £4m because of last November's public expenditure cuts and a further reduction is possible.

An appeal for greater investment in tourism has been made by Mr. Michael Montague, chairman of the ETB. He said at the weekend: "We are only scratching the surface of the potential for tourism development in this country."

Tourism, a growth industry, would become more important as a source of income and jobs, but with competition growing from abroad, Britain needed to plan the attractions, accommodation and facilities to bring more tourists to this country, Mr. Montague added.

Opposition to Fourth Channel monopoly

The Government faces a

challenge from some MPs over its plans to extend the ITV companies' monopoly in the sale of airtime to the new Fourth Channel.

A number of amendments have been tabled to the Broadcasting Bill which is now going through the committee stage and which, when it becomes law in the summer, will provide the framework for the channel.

The number of the amendments call for further discussions about airtime selling arrangements, though it is understood that at least two propose alternative systems.

The Government extended the monopoly of the ITV companies because it believed that competitive selling between the two commercial channels would lead to a ratings war which would lower the standards of both services and lead to an American-style clamour for high audience ratings.

The ITV companies will not however have a majority on the board of the proposed Fourth Channel company which will control the content of the service.

The prospect of a ratings war has been strongly denied by the advertising industry which is still smarting from last year's 10-week independent television strike which soured relations between advertisers and the companies.

The advertising industry argues that because the

Independent Broadcasting Authority will be required to approve Fourth Channel programming schedules there will be a need for control against the onset of a ratings war.

The Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (ISBA) has further criticized the companies for operating "unfair practices" by restricting airtime sales to force up prices, packaging together peak and off-peak time, and using discriminatory pricing in the preparation of the highly complex commercial television ratecards.

Mr. Kenneth Miles, the director of ISBA, said yesterday: "They play around with selling airtime in what is a one-sided way. The sale of airtime is not at all a transparent action. In each region there is one seller and a multitude of buyers."

The ISBA has called for the setting up of independent regional agents who would have seats on the Channel Four management board and consequently could not influence programming.

It is thought that some of the amendments may come up for discussion when the Bill comes before the standing committee next week.

The possibility of such amendments had been expected from MPs who favour the advertising lobby, but it is believed that some of those tabled have come from a broader section of backbench opinion.

## Britain could win assembly line for the next European Airbus

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

The assembly line for the next European airliner project could be in Britain rather than in France, under plans being discussed by Airbus Industrie, the six-nation Aerospace consortium.

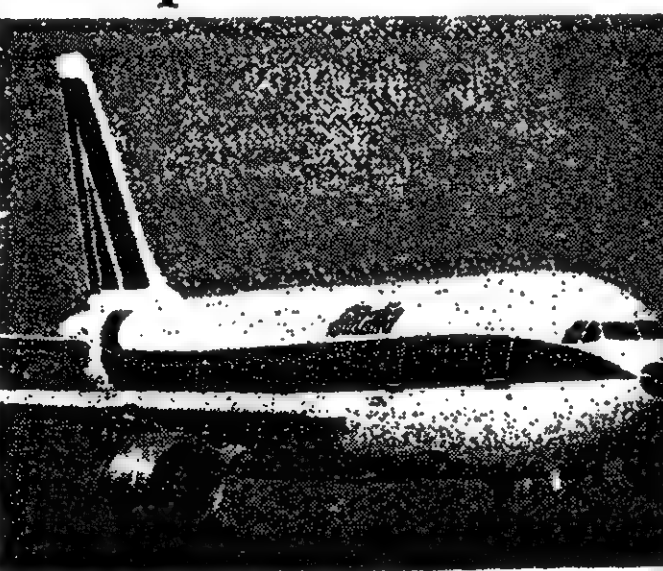
Airbus will decide what type of airliner to make next by the end of this year. If the choice is for a big, wide-bodied airliner, it will be put together in Toulouse, south-west France.

But if a smaller airliner with around 150 seats is selected, the job of assembling it from parts made in Europe, plus flight testing, will almost certainly be given to Britain.

This is because the assembly facilities at Toulouse are too stretched fulfilling orders for A300 and A310 airliners, to be able to cope with a new aircraft.

A new assembly line would create many hundreds of new jobs in the British Aircraft industry. British Aerospace is already retooling steadily as it prepares to increase production of wings for the A300 and A310 from the present three sets a month, to four a month next year, five a month in 1982, six a month in 1983, eight a month in 1984, and possibly ten a month by 1985.

Senior executives of British Aerospace will soon decide which of their factories will be expanded to cope with the large volume of extra work which this programme entails. One option



The A300 Airbus: five British factories make parts for the wings.

which they are looking at is a new factory on a "green field" site.

British Aerospace is a 20 per cent partner in Airbus Industrie. Its factories make parts for the wings and these are assembled at Chester from where they are shipped to Toulouse for joining up with other Airbus sections made in France, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Spain.

Throughout Europe the number of people working on Airbus production will rise from the present 18,000 to 45,000 in 1985 as the production rate goes up to 12 a month.

The increased output is necessary to meet record sales, logged last year by the Airbus consortium. It set a sales target of 100 aircraft in 1979, but actually sold 132. The order book now contains the names of 33 airlines, and is virtually full until 1985.

fluctuations in floating rates. The intervention route simply would not work today as it did not in the early 1970s to maintain fixed rates.

The only means of securing fixed rates is far tougher anti-inflation policies in numerous key countries and far more stringent policies to eliminate huge payments imbalances. Such policies could, however, hurt the industrial economies.

This is one reason why so many monetary authorities are in no haste to move to a more stable currency system. But such a discussion is relevant now, not merely because of the continuing volatility of the exchange markets but because it is possible that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France may have some new fixed rate plans up his sleeve.

There are hints that he may propose new initiatives—perhaps the use of a European Monetary System approach on a much wider basis—at the economic summit conference of the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Canada, Japan and Italy in Venice in late June.

Such initiatives are unlikely to generate strong multilateral support. But the hard truth is that the global monetary system is in a mess and there

## Too many problems yet for fixed monetary system to be established

The world must float along for a few more years

The foreign exchange market is gloomy and confused, with no apparent end to the stresses and strains so evident in recent years. A decade of turmoil has failed to produce visionary and practical plans for restoring any sense of order.

No major initiatives seem likely at the mid-year interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Hamburg in late April. The White House has played a constructive role since November, 1978, but now in this election year it is too concerned with other matters to pay much attention to the currency scene.

The prevailing IMF view—and the one most official monetary authorities share—is that the world is in a state of monetary disequilibrium. It asserts that there can be no hope of building a significantly surdier system so long as there is international price instability and chronic payments imbalances. Further, it stresses that it will take some years to unwind today's pressing destabilising economic difficulties, and this leaves no option other than several more years of floating exchange rates.

This could be viewed as a disastrous prospect. It can be argued that floating rates merely dampen world trade, enhance price instability and

that their continuation assures a still bleaker global economic future. One could assert that a fixed rate system would impose a discipline on governments which regard floating rates as convenient because they are able to continually postpone taking tough anti-inflation and adjusting payments.

This approach has its intellectual attractions, but its pragmatic drawbacks. Why should governments that did not bow to the disciplines of the Bretton Woods system, but instead allowed it to collapse, now show sufficient determination to secure the survival of a new fixed rate system?

The answer is that back in the 1960s governments did not know just how disastrous floating rates could be. The experience of the 1970s has underscored the need to return to fixed rates.

But there is not much evidence that most finance ministers view floating rates as a disaster. Certainly there seems little IMF conviction that governments are ready yet to subject themselves to the external discipline that would be imposed by trying to establish fixed rates.

The last year has seen huge central bank intervention in the markets to smooth out sharp

## YEOMAN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Results for the year ended 31st December, 1979

	1979	1978
Revenue before taxation	£1,093,114	£800,744
Taxation	348,066	262,762
Revenue after taxation	£745,048	£537,982
Earnings per Share	12.16p	8.87p
Ordinary dividend per Share	10.75p	8.825p
Special dividend per Share	1.05p	—
Net asset value per Share (fully diluted)	251.1p	240.8p

The net asset value increased by 4.3 per cent over the year. The ordinary dividend represents an increase of 24.6 per cent over the previous year, and an increase of 137.7 per cent over the rate paid five years ago—a period during which the Retail Price Index increased by 104.8 per cent.

The Directors are confident that the ordinary dividend will be at least maintained in 1980.

1980 is the 70th anniversary of the Company's incorporation and to mark this occasion a short history of the Company has been prepared and is available on request.

Twenty-five largest holdings

S.A.T. Industries	308,000	European Ferries	168,300
Digital Investments	267,000	Consolidated Gold Fields	153,620
Yorkshire Landlord formerly (Moorhouse & Brock)	250,000	Part-Holding S.A.	149,157
Imperial Chemical Industries	236,750	Save & Prosper Linked Investment Trust	148,000
Barclays Bank	221,000	Rio Tinto-Zinc	147,750
Fisons	209,702	Marks and Spencer	138,670
Standard Chartered Bank	200,521	Young's Commodities	
General Electric, U.K.L.	198,001	International Trust	177,550
		Armstrong	111,000



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Priorities from the Budget

Since coming to office ten months ago, financial markets have been giving the Conservative Government the benefit of the doubt. The Conservatives have been making the sort of noises that the City likes to hear and the moves to cut public spending and the ending of exchange controls has proved to many that the authorities can turn words into action.

Admittedly the sharp rise in interest rates last year has taken the stuffing out of the gilt-edged market and equities in recent weeks have become increasingly preoccupied with the likely squeeze on corporate liquidity—already well signalled by the stream of poor company profits—as the recession deepens.

How long this honeymoon will continue given the unfavourable international climate, both for trade and interest rates, increased pressure on sterling as the dollar recovers and the mounting difficulties of the corporate sector depends on the tone the budget sets.

In front of the Budget, financial markets are showing signs of nerves but are holding up reasonably well. The central concern of the City is the size of the public sector borrowing requirement and there will be some disappointment if this emerges much above the £8,500-£9,000m level and it will want some reassurance in the medium-term financial plan that the money supply will be kept on the straight and narrow.

With the White Paper on public spending coinciding with the Budget this year, the market will, after the Cabinet disagreements of recent weeks, want to see firm indications that spending cuts will be adhered to.

There is however unlikely to be more concrete news in the Budget to help the gilt-edged market since the money supply targets of recent months provide the Chancellor with little scope for a cut in MLR.

Equities too are unlikely to find much comfort in the Budget since apart from a reduction in the employer's national insurance which will be unable to benefit from stock relief because of a temporary fall in stocks, corporate liquidity will remain just as strained.

But the promised reform of capital taxes and incentives along French lines for small investors should help to make equities more attractive longer term. More parochially traded options could have the uncertainty of their tax treatment removed.

### National Westminster

#### A challenge to building societies

Modestly tucked away in National Westminster's latest annual report is a minor bombshell for the building societies. This is the revelation that the bank is well advanced with plans to move into the mortgage business in a fairly big way once the present controls on bank lending end.

To date Lloyds has gained a lot of kudos for being the clearer most publicly associated with housing finance, although all the other banks claim to have broadly similar facilities available should a customer have the temerity to ask. But the Lloyds home-loan scheme has been aimed at the top end of the market for which there has been "considerable demand" according to the latest annual report.

And while Lloyds likes to refer to its scheme as "the borderline of competition with the building societies" only £20m was committed to it at the outset and it was in no way intended to attack the societies head on.

NatWest however is proposing something much more ambitious. While the outlines of its scheme also suggest that it is not intended as a direct challenge to the societies—after all NatWest's cost of funds means that 15 per cent mortgages are a pipe dream—it is for the first time trading into some of the societies' traditional territory, paving the way for a more concerted banking assault on the societies.

Hitherto, the bank has shied away from the housing finance field, partly because of the tax advantages enjoyed by the building societies, particularly the composite rate, meant they could always undercut the banks, and partly because conventional banking business holds that you do not lend long and borrow short.

The world has now moved on a bit. With the push into medium-term corporate lending and to a lesser extent personal loans as well, banks now have a much better feel for liability management while regular mort-

gage payments and the satisfactory bad debt record in the housing field has convinced the bank that this area of business is not quite the minefield they once thought.

Building societies, too, are changing their spots. Last week the mortgage rate cartel was likely to go and increasingly the societies are gearing themselves up to dip into the wholesale money markets if they are to satisfy mortgage demand, which will push up their cost of money.

All of which NatWest plainly feels provides it with scope to take up the mortgage mantle on not too unequal terms. And it is after all the last major financial service in which the clearing banks have yet to get a foothold after the major expansion of their activities in the past decade.

After all that the annual report is pretty tame stuff. NatWest is inching towards more disclosure in providing more detail about its income and expenditure although after the shock of Iran a geographical breakdown of its profits would have been more welcome.

The next major step for the clearers on the disclosure score is probably more information on the maturity structure of assets and liabilities. But that is some way off.



Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of National Westminster Bank.

Meanwhile, NatWest's balance sheet is benefiting from the tapering off of the substantial capital spending programme of recent years related to the Tower, Courts and the computing centre. True the free capital ratio has slipped from 4.2 to 3.9 in a period when those of the other banks have improved a little.

But this is entirely down to the purchase of National Bank of North America, where a \$25m capital transfusion has taken the total cost up to \$456m, and the \$88m of goodwill that has now been written off.

NBNA has yet to prove itself and the part financing of it through a \$100m floating rate note is probably costing more than NatWest bargained for. But the dollar is strengthening and NBNA was bought at the trough of its profitability, and its problems are slowly being ironed out.

### Eurobonds

#### A false dawn

In the short-term at least the Carter package of a week ago has brought some welcome relief to the hard-pressed dollar markets. The immediate effect last week was to prompt a rise in short-term rates, which in turn generated strong demand for dollars. Short rates accordingly eased back again and the Eurodollar bond market moved healthily ahead.

In this encouraging climate the first straight Eurodollar bond issue since Christmas, a \$125m three-and-a-half-year issue for Sweden, is being launched as the initial tranche of a \$500m deal. Does all this mean that the markets think President Carter, has, at least, done the trick?

There is not, as yet, much reason to believe they do. The dollar-buying has been quite simply to take advantage of high short-term interest rates now standing at an unprecedented margin over the returns available in the erstwhile hard currencies.

Significantly, when dollar rates eased back last week the dollar began to weaken again, picking up on Friday only when a set-back in New York prompted another upturn in interest rates—which, incidentally, sorely unsettled the bond markets.

Investor interest thus remains focused almost solely on the high yielding deposit markets. There is, admittedly, a growing belief that long-term rates are now close to a peak level. But at the same time there is little confidence they will fall back for some time.

### Paris

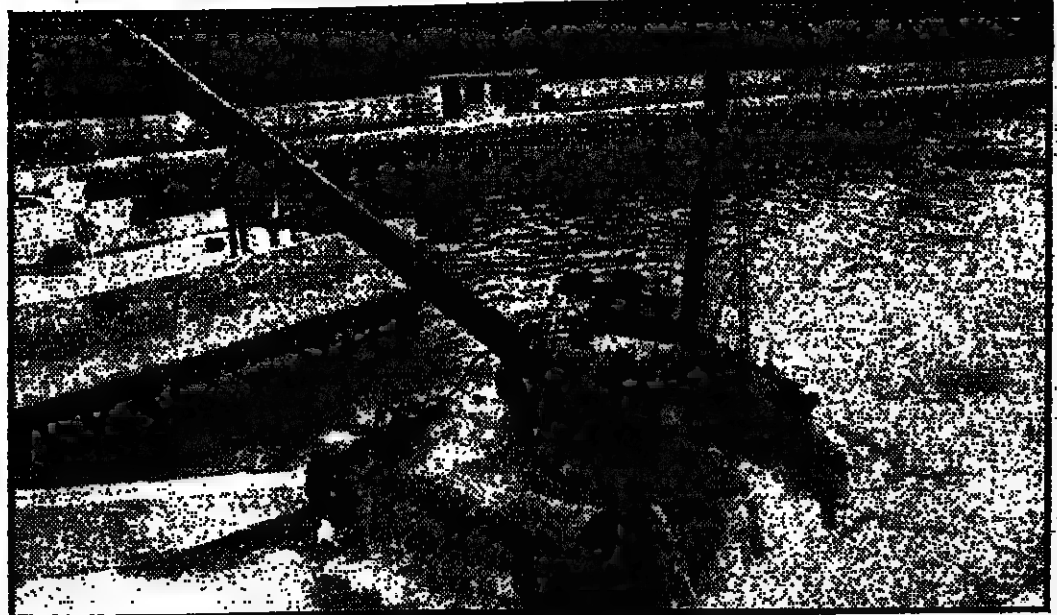
When President Giscard d'Estaing went on his tour of the Gulf states at the beginning of the month little secret was made of the fact that the French hoped to get a profitable batch of arms orders out of the visit.

The President however did not see himself as a travelling arms salesman. The trip to the Gulf and Jordan, the longest he had undertaken abroad since he came to office, resulted from a desire to show his hosts that France believed they had a vital role in ensuring world stability through remaining strong and non-aligned.

The President would argue, French arms sales contribute to the region's strength and thus to its stability. As long as Kuwait or the emirates are well-defended they will be able to use their oil as a strategic asset acquired from oil—to counter-balance the influence of the superpowers.

There is no doubt that France realizes that keeping on good terms with the oil producers by selling them arms means that it has a greater chance of ensuring the continuity of its own oil supplies.

All this is but an extension of the philosophy which guides



The French-developed AMX-30 tank shows its paces. France has supplied similar tanks to Iraq and Lebanon.

French thinking on arms sales. The essential need for exports is to keep France as independent as possible as a military power.

When General de Gaulle pulled the French armed forces out of Nato command he did so

because he believed that France should not rely on any individual country or group of countries for its defence. That meant building its own nuclear deterrent and all its own military equipment.

Equipping a modern army is expensive, yet if France were to have its military independence it had to pay the bill. The only sensible solution was to develop the export side of its arms industry.

It was realized that a brisk export market would enable the industry to keep production lines going when there was no domestic need in case the day came when there was. The industry would be kept on its toes, since exporting provided the driving incentive that would be lacking if the only client were the state.

Finally it was appreciated that meeting the requirements of an ever more demanding and sophisticated foreign market would ensure that development continued to keep French technology in the forefront.

The success of the operation is evident from the figures. In 1979, French arms exports amounted to 2,350m francs (£246m), or 2.48 per cent of total French exports. In 1978 (the last year for which full figures are available) these figures had grown to 3,410m francs (£380m) and 5.01 per cent respectively. Exports have risen by 30 per cent every year since 1971.

That business is really booming is clear from the orders received last year for 25,000m francs (£2,615m) worth of arms; not all of course to be delivered in one year, but proof of the fact that the French thrust into the arms market is going to be an enduring feature.

Apart from its value to French defence and foreign earnings, the arms industry is an important provider of work. It employs 287,000 people, including 155,000 in the private sector, and about 75,000 are working exclusively on foreign contracts. In terms of employment, it is as large as steel, which is generally regarded as the most successful industry in the country.

The many different skills required in the arms industry provide work for many specialists, with valuable benefits from their skills going into high technology. This gives a greater competitiveness to industries such as aerospace and electronics.

Many small firms which supply specialized units are spread around the country and provide high quality employment in depressed areas such as the South-west, the capital of the French aerospace industry despite the fact that local unemployment is well above the national average.

With all these military, economic and social pressures, it is not surprising that France has become, probably one of the most aggressive arms-sellers in the free world. The result is that countries which have been traditional enemies are often both equipped with French arms. Pakistan, for example, has Mirage jets while India has bought the Anglo-French Jaguar. It often looks as though France's need to sell weapons takes precedence over other considerations.

This theory would however be difficult to prove. France has obeyed the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa and there is absolutely no evidence that even by the use of middle men France has knowingly supplied weapons for use by a repressive regime.

Arms sales in France are made by the private sector but approved by an inter-ministerial commission, comprising the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This commission also looks at the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses. The commission is also responsible for the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses.

The commission is also responsible for the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses. The commission is also responsible for the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses.

This means that a view of the Foreign Office, which is generally regarded as the most successful industry in the country, is that the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses is a necessary part of French foreign policy.

There is a further argument against the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses. The sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses is a necessary part of French foreign policy.

The advisers are also responsible for the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses. The advisers are also responsible for the sale of arms to countries with a record of human rights abuses.

This gives France a foothold when it comes to other sectors. It is France to move quickly to a regime gets out of the country, for example, in the case of a crisis.

Critics of French arms sales see this as a new form of imperialism, with France spreading its influence by the gun, by the way.

The French see it as a way to spread their influence. The French see it as a way to spread their influence.

It would be quite a national character. French to stand men and allow the Anglo-Soviet to ease spheres of influence.

Jan

### FRANCE'S MAJOR IDENTIFIED ARMS AGREEMENT (July 1978-June 1979)

Recipient	Date of agreement	Systems	Qty	Cost (\$m)	Expenditure (\$m)
Western Europe and Nato	July 1978	Mirage F-1C fighters	48	700	1980-82
Spain	July 1978	Puma helicopters	12	na	1978
Middle East and North Africa	Jan 1979	SA-342L Gazelle helicopters	20	na	1979
Egypt	Early 1979	OT anti-tank guided weapons	320	na	na
Iraq	Late 1978	AMX-30 medium tanks	100	na	na
Jordan	Mid 1979	Mirage F-1 fighters	36	na	na
Lebanon	Nov 1978	Fast missile boats	100	na	na
		AMX-13 light tanks	300	250	na
		AMX-30 medium tanks	100	na	na
		Gazelle Puma helicopter	na	na	na
		Milan anti-tank guided weapons	200	35	Feb 1979
Libya	Late 1978	Gazelle helicopters	na	na	1978-79
Morocco	Early 1979	VAB armoured cars	400	na	na
Saudi Arabia	Mid 1979	Panhard armoured cars	250	na	1978-79
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Nigeria	Early 1979	Alpha jet training aircraft (with Germany)	12	80	1981-82
Asia and Australasia					
China	Oct 1978	HOI anti-tank guided weapons	na	na	na
		Milan anti-tank guided weapons	na	na	na
		Chateaux surface to air missiles	na	700	na
Pakistan	Mar 1979	Mirage fighters	32	390	1981
Singapore	Mid 1978	AMX-13 light tanks	150	na	na
	Aug 1978	Puma helicopters	12	na	na
	Mid 1978	AMX-30 medium tanks	2	na	1979
	Mid 1978	SA-315 Lama helicopters	12	na	na
Latin America					
Argentina	Aug 1978	Puma helicopters	12	na	na
Bolivia	Mid 1978	SA-315 Lama helicopters	3	na	Feb 1979
Ecuador	March 1979	Sextant surface to air missiles	6	na	na

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies—The Military Balance 1979-80.

## Why the Chancellor's mailbag is bursting

From the end of November onwards, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mail bag is weighed down with submissions from a welter of organizations, large and small, all vying to get their views on the Budget, or on Wednesday, the authors will know just how much notice has been taken of their special pleading.

The value of these exhortations is debatable. Some groups are clearly playing to the gallery—designed more to please their members than to influence the Chancellor; others, recommending, for example, wholesale abolition of a main tax, have never understood the art of the possible; others hold what can only be called idiosyncratic views.

On the other hand, the detailed technical recommendations of some leading institutions are likely to be received with attention and sympathy as well as courtesy.

Detailed examination of the submissions which are released to the press does show that tax pleas, like headlines, are subject to the vagaries of fashion. This year, for example, the capital taxes take the lion's share of the pre-Budget pleading; stamp duty is another front runner.

Of course, it is true that efforts have been made before to change the Chancellor's

mind on these subjects, but perhaps it is the scent of victory in the air that makes these particular topics such favourites.

The over-riding consideration, however, is to establish the principle of indexation. Indexation, or at least an annual review of thresholds, is urged by virtually all the bodies making representations to the Chancellor for all taxes where it would be relevant.

Capital transfer tax changes are urged by the Confederation of British Industry, the Law Society, the Institute of Taxation, the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce and the Income Tax Payers' Society which all recommend that the nil rate band should be doubled to £50,000; the National Council of Social Services has gone out on a limb asking for the threshold to be £100,000. They all want a reduction in the rates and most have asked for a revision of the thresholds.

The Country Gentlemen's Association wants specific extra relief for woodlands; the National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses wants full relief where family businesses are passed on to the next generation; and the Engineering Employers' Federation calls upon the Chan-

cellor to honour the Tories' commitment in opposition to abolish CTT altogether.

Capital gains tax reform is urged in a variety of ways—including its abolition recommended by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies (CCAB) which feels that it should be replaced by specific speculative and development gains taxes.

The Institute of Taxation prefers indexation and a new disposal exemption of £2,500, while the Law Society wants a fixed percentage increase to the assets each year. Tapering over ten years is recommended by the CGA and over seven by the Income Tax Payers' Society and the Chambers of Commerce exemption after 10 years with indexation before. Stamp duty is viewed with disfavour by both the Law Society and the Building Societies Association who recommended scrapping it on houses costing under £50,000 and thereafter applying a modest single fee (0.25 per £50 the BSA says) on the excess—not the whole sum as at present.

Mortgage interest relief now only available on loans of £25,000 and under should be allowed on loans of up to £50,000 say the BSA and the CGA. The Chambers of Commerce want no threshold and

rather optimistically state the case for the reintroduction of tax relief on all loans.

Stock relief has been highlighted by the economic situation and the instincts of Directors and CBI both want action to cover temporary dips "in stock". The National Federation of Self Employed wants the deferred liability to become permanent when small businesses cease trading and the Institute of Taxation thinks it unfair that claims for stock relief are not permitted.

Capital allowances for commercial as well as for industrial premises is one of the CBI's priority representations and it has the support of the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce. Development land tax should be modified, says the CBI, to cover this time by the CGA which argues for the deferment of liability to be extended to development for business purposes as well as industrial ones.

The Chambers of Commerce think the tax should be scrapped and so does the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies which thinks it unnecessary.

Windfall profits tax on banks and oil companies' profits is urged by the TUC, which has also asked for import controls. Value-added tax has its detrac-

tors, in particular those on bed and breakfast at the moment only to insolvent companies. The Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce both want the relief, a view shared by the

The Institute of Taxation wants monthly return permitted; the Engineering Employers' Federation like it levied at the 10 per cent rate; the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be excluded from VAT. Income tax comes in a variety of forms. The Engineering Employers' Federation wants more relief for the self-employed; the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be abolished.

Self-employed pension on several times. The bodies and the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be abolished.

Self-employed pension on several times. The bodies and the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be abolished.

Self-employed pension on several times. The bodies and the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be abolished.

Self-employed pension on several times. The bodies and the National Federation of Self Employed and the Chambers of Commerce think it should be abolished.

## Business Diary profile: Goldsmith and the Institute of Directors

For Walter Goldsmith, who became director-general of the Institute of Directors last July, tomorrow's annual convention is a new experience. British by birth and outlook, Goldsmith brings to the IOD a fresh eye to the IOD, and to British business in general.

He took on the IOD because of annoyance of his country's reputation for poor industrial relations and performance. His own experience, he believes, shows that British companies can perform as well as any when well led.

He came to these conclusions in the Californian sun where belief in change, opportunity and self confidence come more naturally. Goldsmith was there as corporate vice president of Black & Decker. An accountant by training, he moved to the United States four years ago, having become managing director in his mid thirties (he is still only 42).

Black & Decker is one of those companies, like Mars and Procter & Gamble, whose products are better known than its management. He may have lacked City contacts (Black & Decker is not quoted in Britain), but he has run a successful company here. He is proud that Black & Decker lost not one day's production through an internal industrial dispute.

He felt that he had reached his ceiling with Black & Decker and wanted to move back to Britain, partly because he wanted his four children to be educated here. This,

and the chance to spread his gospel led him to take up the IOD's offer, even though it meant a salary cut by half.

Goldsmith stepped in after a sensational internal row between Jan Hildreth, his predecessor, and the chairman at the time, Denis Randolph (now vice-president) over whom staff report to. Hildreth is now a company director. Randolph was later dismissed as chairman of Wilkinson March in another public row. Goldsmith has the advantage of being elsewhere at the time, and has been better able to cheer up the IOD staff and help the institute look less silly as a result.

The institute, which was founded in 1903 is evolving from little more than a loss making luncheon club into an organization capable of accurately representing the views of more than 30,000 individual business leaders.

The CBI's constituency is of companies' and employers' associations; the British Institute of Management's patch is of managers rather than main board directors which the IOD takes care of.

The IOD had already developed a distinctive voice on issues such as worker directors and company law, by the time Goldsmith arrived. He gives a lot of credit to his staff for this and continued with representations, formal and informal, on topics such as the taxation of fringe benefits and industrial relations legislation.



The right drill at the Institute of Directors? Director-general Walter Goldsmith (centre), his predecessor, Jan Hildreth (left) and vice-president Denis Randolph.

There is also direct Parliamentary representation through Michael Grylls, the Tory MP for Surrey NW and through IOD members of whom 20 are MPs, 80 are peers as well as five who are Euro-MPs. The IOD has an extensive re-

search department specializing in company affairs, industrial relations and taxation. To make sure that it reflects its members' views, the IOD has a formal consultation procedure based on discussion papers which operates through its 26

United Kingdom branches. The IOD's first aim is to give effective voice to business decision makers. Its second is to encourage directors to make themselves more professional. The institute offers courses and has acted as an informal broker to put aspiring non-executive directors in touch with chairmen.

Goldsmith believes non-executive directors can pep up boardroom performance. He is professionalizing the old boy network for recruiting non-executive directors through a link with management consultants Tyzack and Partners. Goldsmith has put his money where his mouth is in accepting a non-executive seat on the board of Bestobell.

His is starting to show results. New members are signing up at the rate of 300 a month. The financial picture is healthy and partly through the sales of life membership, and capital is being built for the future.

Just how Goldsmith plans to direct the IOD from now on will be revealed in his speech tomorrow when he will outline his "forward plan". As to his own future, he says the IOD is not a "stepping stone".

On the other hand, he is not sure it would be healthy either for him or for the institute if he were to sign on for another five years.

Patricia Tisdall

### Industry in the regions

## Optimism in the face of decline

In a town that recently held a festival in honour of Samuel Crompton, one of its most famous sons, the news that one of the world's best-known textile names now prefers to pin its hopes for the future on Lisnaskea instead of Lancashire has caused only mild surprise.

Bolton—where two centuries ago old Sam invented his spinning mill and lined the pockets of sharper lads such as Arkwright rather than his own—has, like most of Lancashire, become case-hardened to mill closures.

The loss of another 280 jobs this May, as Tootal shuts its nineteenth-century Sunnyside weaving mill in Adelaide Street to concentrate on a £5m development programme in Northern Ireland, may be a personal disaster for some of the workers concerned but it is relatively small beer in a region that has shed almost 100,000 textile jobs in the past decade.

Bolton's MPs have been making the predictable noises of shock and Mr Joe Quinn, general secretary of the Bolton Textile and Allied Workers Union has demanded publicly: "How many more closures are we going to have before Government decides to cut back on foreign cloth and yarn?"

It is a fair question to ask, as the town's evening newspaper itself first published in the mid nineteenth century—carries a front page story about House of Commons catering staff being issued with Hong-

kong-made shirts. But it is a rhetorical one because Mr Quinn is not alone in knowing already that the answer is "a lot if not the lot".

The rate of decline in textiles in the North-west is a path leading to extinction well within this decade.

No one really expects that to happen but even men such as Mr William Barnes, a former director of Carrington Viella and now chairman of the national economic development committee for the spinning, weaving and finishing sectors, can still see some grounds for optimism—provided that the right steps are taken by government. But he freely admits that the North-west is bound to suffer many more mill closures.

So what of a town like Bolton, in the heart of the Lancashire cotton belt and with its grey statues to some of the industry's greatest men dotted around its town hall and elegant town centre crescents?

There is a paradoxical air of optimism about the place, a feeling that Bolton has come to terms with the fact that it must write off its textiles past and concentrate on the future; and that it is managing to do so with some success.

The latest figures for instance show that while nationally and regionally the number of unemployed was increasing, in Bolton there was a fall of 0.5 per cent, putting the local figure only marginally ahead of the national average, and well

below that for the North as a whole. However the textile closures are not reflected in these figures.

With its industrial and commercial base already diversified with everything from order to electronics, Bolton has ambitious plans for the future.

These plans include a 200 acre derelict land close to the centre and turn it into industrial park.

The Tongue Valley could create hundreds of jobs by attracting industries to the town. The Tongue Valley could create hundreds of jobs by attracting industries to the town.

Bolton will be collated with the Greater Mersey Economic Development Association and the Greater Manchester Council, and the project will start in the autumn. Bolton will be collated with the Greater Mersey Economic Development Association and the Greater Manchester Council, and the project will start in the autumn.

The provision of office accommodation is regarded as vital to the future prosperity of the town. Bolton will be collated with the Greater Mersey Economic Development Association and the Greater Manchester Council, and the project will start in the autumn.

The provision of office accommodation is regarded as vital to the future prosperity of the town. Bolton will be collated with the Greater Mersey Economic Development Association and the Greater Manchester Council, and the project will start in the autumn.

R. W. Shakespear



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Stock appreciation

John H. M. Samuel  
P. G. Kaufman, in his  
published letter  
20), cites Marks  
as one of a number  
of retailers whose  
ent programmes have  
anced out of benefits  
rom stock appreciation  
Whatever may be the  
f his general hypo-  
cannot call upon the  
f this company in its

uth of the matter is  
rks and Spencer has  
no benefit from stock  
ce its inception, with  
tion of one year when  
vant calculations pro-  
duction of a few  
thousand pounds in a  
um corporation tax  
running into tens of  
asons for this are:—  
high level of profit-  
y in relation to stocks,  
firm policy of the  
3 against the artificial  
tentation of stocks,  
at time, beyond that  
b is required for the  
ient operation of our  
s, less of the ethical con-  
as, any material alter-  
our system of regular  
ipment of goods from

## re of British Aerospace

quadron Leader R.  
MBE, RAF (Retd)

Government is pro-  
pase with its Bill to  
alize British Aero-  
s, perhaps, is natural  
ose that the Conserva-  
festo stated this to be  
licy, and that the  
e voted for a Conserva-  
ment.  
ly, cannot argue  
that position in its  
sense, but as an  
(in fact, as a  
) of British Aerospace,  
e, likely to be affected  
etailed application of  
as it gains. I am con-  
my concern about the  
f aerospace in Britain.  
Aerospace is a  
l, profitable, national  
the largest part of  
oides British designed  
ult aircraft (and  
to the requirements  
United Kingdom  
ent. These United  
funded aircraft are  
ported to the blessing  
Government. With  
aerospace as it is con-  
present, profits  
e use on civil projects  
r high technology  
development—and  
s, all profits in excess  
needs are returned

the manufacturers to stores, ie  
warehouse, could lead to  
severe congestion in the stores,  
together with serious im-  
balances in the stockholding of  
individual lines, distortion of  
our own cash flow or that of  
our suppliers and additional  
concealed costs of handling and  
carrying unwanted stocks—all  
of which would persist for some  
months after the end of our  
financial year.

Bearing in mind the very sub-  
stantial increase in stock levels  
which would be required  
merely to achieve a position  
whereby the next £1 of stock  
attracted relief, it is doubtful  
whether the costs of the result-  
ing inefficiencies could be  
covered by the relatively small  
reduction in taxation nine  
months later.

If there is a case for using  
the tax system to encourage the  
service industries to expand,  
with the consequent creation of  
new jobs, let the Chancellor  
grant us capital allowances on  
our buildings. But that is an-  
other story.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN H. M. SAMUEL,  
Finance Director,  
Marks and Spencer Ltd,  
Michael House,  
Baker Street,  
London W1A 1DN.

## Clothing industry's problems

From Mr B. J. Clayman

Sir, I agree with some of the  
points raised by Mr Alec Smith  
of the National Union of Tailors  
and Garment Workers, in his  
letter on March 11. However,  
he fails to mention those seasonal  
factors, weather and fashion,  
which create problems  
disconnected from both fiscal  
and extra-fiscal production.  
These problems have been  
around for many years, and are  
exacerbated by the industry's  
inability to moderate production  
in line with demand. This pro-  
duces a glut of merchandise in  
an already soft market place,  
with predictable results.

The opportunity for employ-  
ers and the union to get to-  
gether on this problem have  
been available since the late  
1940s. However, all that has  
been done has been to develop  
a series of wages councils for  
the clothing industry, that have  
done and are doing more dan-  
age to the industry than any  
or all of the other internal  
and external factors that affect  
us.

Yours faithfully,  
B. J. CLAYMAN,  
Director,  
Kingsgate (Clothing Produc-  
tions) Ltd,  
The Pinnacles,  
Harlow, Essex, CM19 5AS.  
March 17.

## Standardization of video equipment

From Mr W. H. Fulton

Sir, I would be grateful if I  
could record a slight, but very  
significant, amendment to the  
article in *The Times Business*  
section of March 14, based on an  
interview with Mr Aldo Morita,  
chairman of Sony Corporation.  
It could be construed from the  
article that Sony is currently  
conducting negotiations on  
standardization of video  
equipment, and that he had  
another unnamed manufacturer  
of home video equipment.  
On Mr Morita's behalf, I  
would like to state that the  
negotiations to which he  
referred were held some years  
ago and that they were incon-  
clusive. No such negotiations  
are currently in hand or  
planned.

Yours faithfully,  
W. H. FULTON,  
Managing Director,  
Sony (UK) Ltd,  
Pyrene House,  
Surrey Court,  
Surrey on Thames,  
Middlesex,  
March 18.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Autumn sales help Church footwear

By our Financial Staff

As expected, second-half  
results of the footwear company  
Church & Company were not as  
good as those recorded during  
the first half of the year to  
end-December 1979—though the  
company still achieved a 17 per  
cent improvement to leave  
profits for the year some 20  
per cent better at a record  
£3.11m pre-tax.

With successful autumn sales  
helping to counteract the  
adverse effects of higher prices  
and the increase in VAT, turn-  
over in fact rose by more in the  
second half of the year than in  
the first six months, and ended  
22 per cent higher overall, at  
£29.32m.

A sharp reduction in the tax  
charge (thanks in part to stock  
relief stemming from leather  
price increases) has left attri-  
butable profits almost £1m  
higher at £2.65m; and the direc-  
tors have, as promised at the  
time of the interim, substan-  
tially increased the dividend—in  
fact the total has been more  
than doubled to 7.5p net, at  
which level it absorbs £391,000.

The directors have commis-  
sioned a revaluation of free-  
hold properties, which has  
thrown up a surplus of £2.8m.  
Net asset value is in conse-  
quence increased to 25p per  
share, which means that the  
directors point out, that the  
shares are selling at a 28 per  
cent discount to net assets.

## Gundry Bridport's profits dip during the first half

Despite an outstanding per-  
formance from the subsidiary  
supplying civil and military air  
freight pens, profits of the  
netting and cordage manu-  
facturing company Bridport  
Gundry fell during the six  
months to the end of January.

However, the company points  
out that profits—£309,000 pre-  
tax, as against £324,000 in the  
corresponding period—were  
close to budget, and that some  
reduction was to be expected  
because the comparable total  
was swollen by early shipments.  
Nevertheless, the performance  
of the operating subsid-  
iaries was, the directors say,  
uneven, with the fishery side,  
in particular, suffering from  
low demand. Over the longer  
term they believe that there  
are further benefits to come  
from splitting the operating

subsidiaries up into identifiable  
profit centres.

But in the short-term, they  
consider it unwise to predict  
the full year's profits, or to  
draw conclusions from the six  
months' performance. Last year  
Bridport Gundry, which nor-  
mally does better in the second  
six months of the year, made  
£763,000 pre-tax—a marginal  
reduction on the previous year's  
£781,000.

Part of the money required  
for the current programme of  
heavy capital spending has  
been realized from a significant  
reduction in stock levels in the  
bulk netting subsidiary, which  
released £200,000.

The interim dividend has  
been held at 0.95p net per  
ordinary share, and the direc-  
tors are leaving consideration  
of the final until the full  
year's results are known.

## Business appointments

## New director at Lonrho

Sir Peter Youens has been  
appointed a non-executive director  
of Lonrho.

Mr A. E. Singer has become  
director and chairman of The  
Carbide Exchange, Mr R. E. Good-  
fellow has resigned as chairman.

Mr C. R. Roberts has been made  
a director of Group Investors.

Mr George Pinckney has been  
elected president of the National  
Home Improvement Council and  
Mr Michael Bastillon has been  
elected its chairman.

Mr T. D. E. Harrison has been  
appointed sales director of Fern-  
wood.

Mr David P. Leung will be join-  
ing Henderson Crosthwaite & Co  
on April 28. Mr Philip W. A.  
Henderson will be leaving the  
partnership on April 25 to join  
Dalgety Ltd.

Prof John Trevelyan has joined  
the board of Mills and Allen as  
a non-executive director.

Sir John Greenborough has been  
elected to the board of Newarthill  
and will become chairman when  
Mr Tom Grieve retires.

Mr Ron Craft-Surrenden has  
been appointed a main board  
director of Smees's Advertising.

## This week

Insurance companies domi-  
nate proceedings this week with  
full-year figures from the  
Prudential Corporation on Wed-  
nesday, and Eagle Star Holdings  
and Alexander Howden Group  
on Thursday.

Other companies of general  
interest reporting include dis-  
tributors Arthur Bell, and from the  
retail industry, the Appleyard  
Group of Companies and Lucas  
Industries.

With all eyes in the market  
focused on the Budget on Wed-  
nesday, economic indicators are  
fairly thin on the ground. The  
only figures of any consequence  
arrive before the Budget with  
the retail sales from the  
Department of Trade today and  
the unemployment figures from  
the Department of Employment  
tomorrow.

However, on the equity front  
Prudential issues its annual  
statement on Budget day.  
Analysts are predicting heavier  
losses on the underwriting side  
as a direct result of bad weather  
and one or two disasters during  
last year.

Mr Peter Martin of Capel  
Cure Myers expects the group's  
net surplus to rise from £41.2m  
to about £46.2m, helped by an  
improvement on investment in-  
come.

This should have risen from  
£27m to £31m, a rise of 13 per  
cent, but will have been offset  
to an extent by heavier losses  
in its underwriting business.  
This might have risen to about  
£10m compared with last year's  
£4m.

Mr Martin has worked his net  
surplus out on a net charge of  
about 30 per cent, but this will  
vary depending on how large  
the underwriting losses are.

Life investment income will  
have experienced a small rise  
at about 5.8m compared with  
£7.8m last time.

A dividend of 15p gross,  
which would be a rise of 1.7p  
over the corresponding period,  
appears likely.

Prospects for this year are  
slightly brighter with the  
absence so far of bad weather  
and as yet no major disasters.  
Therefore, a figure of £55.5m  
net surplus would appear to be  
on the cards.

Interim profits from Arthur  
Bell on Wednesday will hold no  
surprises after the June budget  
last year which meant that most  
of the pre-Budget buying was  
flushed by the start of the new  
financial year.

Analysts are going for a  
moderate increase in pretax  
profits for the six months to  
January 31, with most estimates  
ranging from £9m to £10m  
against last year's figure of  
£8.6m.

Prospects for the current year  
remain uncertain until after  
the Chancellor's speech on  
Wednesday.

Most observers are now re-  
signing themselves to an

## Insurance companies hold the spotlight



Mr Raymond Miquel, chairman  
of Arthur Bell.



Mr Ian Appleyard, chairman of  
the Appleyard Group.

increase in duty with the  
average figure of 80p a bottle  
being quoted. This would do  
little for the group, which is  
heavily reliant on the home  
market. Full-year profits of  
£19.4m, compared with £16.8m  
last year, would seem to be on  
taper.

Finally on Wednesday, full-  
year profits from the Appleyard  
Group of Companies are pre-  
sented and are likely to repeat  
the pattern established at  
the halfway stage when  
profits fell from £12.7m to  
£9.8m.

Analysts believe the group  
will have made up little of the  
leeway from the first half with  
profits this time dropping from  
£1.9m to about £1.4m.

The problems of the first half,  
arising mainly from the troubles  
at British Leyland, will have  
been compounded in the second  
half by the rise in interest rates.

Nevertheless, the group's  
Ford franchise continues to  
prosper. Last year the group's  
non-Leyland activities accounted  
for two-thirds of group profit  
and are expected to show a  
further increase this time.

Still in the automotive in-  
dustry, interim profits from  
Lucas Industries on Thursday  
will reflect the scars inflicted  
by the engineering strike last  
year. This should account for a  
loss of about £20m, a figure  
much higher than that which  
arose from the Ford strike dur-  
ing the corresponding period.

As a result, great profits  
have been downgraded from  
the previous year's £24m to about  
£18m-£19m. On a brighter note  
demand for the group's diesel  
cars, particularly on the Con-  
tinent, remains strong, although  
the surging of sterling and  
pressure on margins remain de-  
pressing factors.

Despite this, last year's divi-  
dend of 3.6p gross should be  
maintained with expectations  
for the present year ranging  
between 55p and 57p, com-  
pared with 57p last time.

TODAY.—Interims:—C. H.  
Beazer (Hdgs), Br. Car

Auctions, Chambers and Fergus,  
A. and J. Mucklow Grp., Scot-  
tish Cities Inv. Trst. Fdms:—  
W. Canning, William Collins &  
Sons (Hdgs), Hawley Leisure,  
G. F. Lovell, H. and J. Quick  
Grp.

TOMORROW.—Interims:—  
Fairview Estates, Spirax Sarco  
Engineering, Standard Ind. Grp.  
Finals:—Bambors Stores, Sem-  
rosa Corp., Brent Chemicals  
Int., Duffy Bitumastic, Equity  
and Law Life Assurance,  
Expanded Metal, Carron Engi-  
neering, London and Scottish  
Marine Oil, Reddit and Colman,  
Ricardo Consulting Engineers,  
Sag Furnishing and News-  
papers, Wolstenholme Rink.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims:—  
A. B. Electronics, Arthur Bell  
and Sons, Harrison's Malaysian  
Estates, MTD (Mangula)  
(amended), Sirdar. Finals:—  
Appleyard Grp., R. Cartwright,  
Legal and General Prudential  
Corp. Rotork, Slough Estates,  
George Willis and Sons (Hdgs).

THURSDAY.—Interims:—Lake  
and Elliot, Scottish Metro-  
politan Property. Finals:—  
Badulipar Tea, Baxtoni Hdgs,  
Charles Early and Marriott  
(Winery), L. McErickson, F. C.  
Finney, Firmin and Sons  
Home Counties' Newspapers,  
Charles Hurst, Istoback Johnson,  
Macallan-Glenlivet and Bernard  
Mathews.

FRIDAY.—Interims:—Lake  
and Elliot, Scottish Metro-  
politan Property. Finals:—  
Badulipar Tea, Baxtoni Hdgs,  
Charles Early and Marriott  
(Winery), L. McErickson, F. C.  
Finney, Firmin and Sons  
Home Counties' Newspapers,  
Charles Hurst, Istoback Johnson,  
Macallan-Glenlivet and Bernard  
Mathews.

Michael Clark

## MANAGEMENT

## Taking the risk out of innovation

Manufacturing com-  
pany only lip service to  
product development  
to guidelines just  
y the British Institute  
gement. Yet few com-  
pares shown sustained  
development, neither  
radical  
nents to existing pro-  
the addition of new  
guidelines are based  
on which has been con-  
by Dr Charles Parker,  
referred as director res-  
for research and devel-  
at Ferodo in 1977, he  
a research fellow at Ash-  
Management College  
is directing a Council  
teering Institutions pre-  
the management of in-

result of discussions with  
executives and staff in  
over 50 companies, Dr  
concludes that while  
manufacturing companies  
that new products sus-  
with, few seriously en-  
innovation. They are  
by the belief that the  
l be too great and the  
of success too slender.  
he says paradoxically,  
preparation for high  
l greatly increase the  
of success. One large  
y reported that expan-  
of a careful systems  
reach their proportion  
ations went up from 10  
t to 50 per cent.

history of new products  
to follow a consistent  
typically over one or  
ady. The initial expan-  
se reconciles the needs  
market with the require-  
of the factory.

characterised by pro-  
vement and increas-  
production efficiency.  
ally the easily attainable  
are exhausted and each  
ive advance becomes less  
hile and costs more.

consequences follow-  
g to Dr Parker's theory,  
personal resourc disrup-  
air manufacturing pro-  
and layouts for insignif-  
advantages, and customer  
is strained when asked  
ept changes associated  
ly marginal benefits.

A company's group head-  
quarters, because of its relative  
detachment, is most likely to  
be aware of this sequence and  
can advise its subsidiaries when  
growth is needed to overcome  
these critical periods. Indeed, they  
can exert a crucial influence  
by demonstrating concern for  
long-term growth, and by giving  
sympathetic consideration to  
relevant requests for revenue  
and capital.

If company directors followed  
Dr Parker's guidelines they  
would obtain a forecast of the  
expected financial benefit, cost  
of achievement and the time  
needed for completion for each  
new idea.

The most commonly used  
financial method of evaluating  
new products is, he says, the  
discounted cash-flow approach  
which estimates cash in-flow  
and out-flow from which is cal-  
culated the net yield. However,  
this method must be used with  
discretion of conditions of high  
risk and high inflation.

Once a forecast is obtained it  
is then up to the directors to  
select the best ideas and in-  
corporate them in a board  
strategy which is in line with  
the group corporate plan.

The problem is that initial  
estimates are often inaccurate.  
Dr Parker's guidelines that be-  
nefits are commonly as  
much as three times too high,  
while both costs and duration  
exceed early forecasts by a fac-  
tor of two. Once work begins,  
estimating of new products in  
this way, he says, awareness of  
the executives' thinking per-  
meates the organization and  
increases the likelihood of  
success.

Among the guidelines for in-  
novation in research and de-  
velopment is that companies  
should search for benefits from  
technology transfer and should  
periodically re-assess earlier  
unsuccessful attempts to intro-  
duce novel techniques.

"Guidelines for Product Inno-  
vation" by R. C. Parker is avail-  
able from BSA Publications Depart-  
ment, Management House,  
Parker Street, London WC2.  
Price £2 to members and £3 to  
others including postage.

Patricia Tisdall

cords it showed that innovative  
changes had a positive effect  
in reducing costs while evolu-  
tionary developments merely  
produced a plateau. Before the  
review, he said, he had be-  
lieved that evolutionary de-  
velopment work was probably  
as efficacious as innovation.

"Innovation is based on in-  
spiration drawn from two cen-  
turies of scientific progress,  
and needs to start at the tech-  
nical level and proceed to  
commercial exploitation. Evolution  
on the other hand gives  
greater heed to painstaking  
analysis and synthesis and nor-  
mally starts with technology,  
although it may need to involve  
science once the obvious solu-  
tions have been exhausted", he  
said.

It is important to use fore-  
sight in planning new products.  
Action must be taken which  
will extend beyond the normal  
five-year plan of corporate  
planning.

Every company division and  
all management levels should  
be involved. The aim should be  
to embark first upon low cost  
innovative strategies to build  
up profits and reach a level  
that will allow resources to be  
directed to high risk, high  
reward endeavours.

One distinguishing feature  
which Dr Parker found in suc-  
cessful companies was that the  
senior boards publish their  
future plans overtly and clearly  
spell out their policy on the  
marketing of new products. In  
this way, he says, awareness of  
the executives' thinking per-  
meates the organization and  
increases the likelihood of  
success.

In 1959 while on a trip to  
America Mr Walter H. Salmon,  
a London merchant banker,  
was so impressed by the results  
of the scheme that he tried to  
bring the idea to Britain.

Brighton has had a number  
of attempts at using the scheme  
but the present company, which  
for legal reasons must be pur-  
chased by a minimum of seven  
months has been one of the  
most successful projects to  
date.

In effect every aspect of  
company life is experienced by  
the members of the group.

Before its formation four  
months ago virtually none of  
the group knew each other but  
within weeks, in response to  
advertisements placed by  
Young Enterprise and their  
sponsors, two dozen people  
came together as the embryo  
of the venture. From the  
beginning all the stages of  
setting up a company and run-  
ning it had to be experienced.

The first of these stages in  
deciding who would do what  
within the company, what pro-  
duct they could produce within  
their limited means and what

Bill Johnstone  
looks at a  
manufacturing  
company in  
Brighton whose  
board members  
and workers  
are all under  
19 years old

Young Enterprise Craft

Brighton is a company with a  
difference. Not only are the  
members of its workforce and  
board all under 19 years old,  
but the entire venture has been  
launched with £100 worth of  
capital raised by selling 25p  
shares to its employees.

The company is one of the  
Young Enterprise projects de-  
signed specifically to assist  
young people in gaining experi-  
ence in business.

The idea took root in the  
United States in the 1920s and  
proved to be a success in the  
individual states in which it  
had been practised that in 1941 a national cam-  
paign was launched called  
Junior Achievement.

In 1959 while on a trip to  
America Mr Walter H. Salmon,  
a London merchant banker,  
was so impressed by the results  
of the scheme that he tried to  
bring the idea to Britain.

Brighton has had a number  
of attempts at using the scheme  
but the present company, which  
for legal reasons must be pur-  
chased by a minimum of seven  
months has been one of the  
most successful projects to  
date.

In effect every aspect of  
company life is experienced by  
the members of the group.

Before its formation four  
months ago virtually none of  
the group knew each other but  
within weeks, in response to  
advertisements placed by  
Young Enterprise and their  
sponsors, two dozen people  
came together as the embryo  
of the venture. From the  
beginning all the stages of  
setting up a company and run-  
ning it had to be experienced.

The first of these stages in  
deciding who would do what  
within the company, what pro-  
duct they could produce within  
their limited means and what



Board meeting of Young Enterprise Craft.

## Youth gets down to business

market would they be trying  
to corner.

The reminiscences of the  
directors and the workforce are  
not dissimilar to those expected  
from the lips of hardened cam-  
paigners who had been running  
some multinational corporation.  
Although the social element  
has not been divorced from the  
exercise, all the activities are  
performed with real serious-  
ness.

Those early days gave the  
group their first taste of com-  
pany politics and industrial  
relations. Steven Mooney, the  
managing director, a 19-year-  
old apprentice who works for  
Kearney and Trecker Marwin,  
one of the sponsors, remem-  
bers: "We had to stand up in  
front of everyone if we were  
running for a particular office  
on the board and justify how  
we were best suited for the  
job." There was no secret bal-  
lot—all the board members  
were chosen on a simple show  
of hands. Marketing, produc-  
tion, accounting and adminis-  
tration are all represented at  
board level and all directors  
holding those positions have to  
be voted into power.

Four months ago, after select-  
ing its board, Young Enterprise  
Craft was raring to get started.  
However since the company  
only comes together for two  
hours each week and all the  
employees have commitments  
to school or college, the type of  
product they were able to select  
design was strictly limited.  
Their own market research con-  
firmed that simple products  
for the tourist market of the  
south coast would be ideal.

They designed and built small  
ornamental rocking chairs from  
clothes pegs which although  
selling well were to present the  
board with its first personnel  
problems.

The work force became  
bored and therefore careless,  
producing what the manage-

ment described as "non-uniform  
product resulting from  
people just doing their thing".  
That boredom was also coupled  
with a demand by the work-  
force for a realistic wage agree-  
ment.

After discussions with work-  
force and board it was agreed  
to introduce a bonus scheme  
while at the same time  
redesigning the product to  
ensure uniformity—and the  
safety of the company's work-  
force.

The result of much debate  
and many trial models was the  
design of a circular table mat,  
again destined to attract the  
tourist market of the south  
coast, but its production tech-  
niques were to prove more  
satisfying to the assembly line.

The early lessons experienced  
by the group were basic man-  
agement skills: selling, produc-  
tion and the subtle art of  
industrial relations.

All the problems such as  
investment in the company are  
scaled up but are no less real.  
Even the division of manage-  
ment and shop floor is a reality  
and one which is readily admit-  
ted by the board in sentiments  
professed by every company  
manager in the world is "Do  
you know that the workers on  
the assembly line actually think  
we do nothing when we have a  
board meeting?" one said.

These meetings are held  
every fortnight and to allow as  
many as possible to experience  
decision-making at that level,  
the board is changed in com-  
position after about three months.

Sessions are conducted with  
professionalism and seriousness  
where any suggestion that  
would identify the venture as  
artificial is never aired.

Production figures for the  
fortnight together with those  
targets achieved by the sales  
force are discussed in depth as  
is the cash flow of the com-  
pany. Even debates on the  
type of peg to be used in the

product involve all the direc-  
tors who, like their counter-  
parts in professional life, bal-  
ance the arguments of avail-  
ability, cost and quality of the  
pegs purchased against the cost  
of production and its possible  
recovery in the wholesale price  
of the product.

What do the members get out  
of the venture and what has  
motivated them to join?  
Obviously the social aspect has  
greater prominence now that  
the employees know each other  
a little more but again no more  
than one would expect from re-  
lationships formed in a normal  
company environment.

All two dozen are either  
pupils of Cardinal Newman,  
Hove Park or Blatchington  
Schools or apprentices working  
in local industry. The three  
apprentices, Stephen Mooney,  
John McBride and John Down-  
ward are all



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Freight

## Argentina is Russia's only source of grain

Russia's grain buying from Argentina has weakened considerably the full impact that President Carter's sales ban might have had, came under the spotlight last week as Soviet chartering figured prominently in the dry cargo market.

The United States Department of Agriculture also released some estimates of the extent of these purchases. Based on Japanese sources, the United States estimates that as of March 17 Argentina has sold some 2.5 million tonnes of grain and soya beans since the ban was initiated in January.

Prior to this action, Russia had purchased 4.5 million tonnes of grain and soya beans, making a full total of seven million tonnes for this season, as against the previous season's sales which were in the region of 2.6 million tonnes.

With most grain producers supporting the Carter ban, Argentina has become the only source of grain for Russia to fill the gap in its needs. The United States department puts Argentina's total exportable volume of grain at eight million tonnes which, if all taken by the Soviet Union, will still leave a big deficit. However, it is believed that further purchases are being made in the resale market.

To cater for the Argentine shipments, Soviet charterers were active chartering tonnage mainly for transatlantic routes. While full details were as ever difficult to come by, brokers indicated that at least 10 vessels were booked.

All but three of these were in the 35 to 46,000 ton range at rates of between \$11,600 and \$12,500 a day. Terms were generally on the basis for a north or South American round trip with delivery in the Mediterranean or European continent and redelivery in the Cape Passero (Sicily)—Skaw (Denmark) range.

This Soviet activity combined with other time trip chartering and period fixing—largely for between one and two years—overshadowed voyage business. Grain fixing was quiet, although rates remained as firm as ever. North Atlantic bookings included \$16.90 and \$17 being paid for carriers of 72,500 tons from the United States Gulf to the Antwerp/Hamburg range.

Shipments to Japan secured \$25.75 to \$27.55 for vessels from 30 to 51,000 tons with April loading in the United States Gulf or North Pacific coast.

Because of the strength of the market, charterers were becoming more reluctant to reveal future details.

In the oil trade the picture is much bleaker and here all the signs of a depressed market are displayed. Demand for Indonesian crude continued to be the one strong pole.

The Gulf weighed down with substantial surplus tonnage, including some 30 vics, keeping rates at rock bottom level. Some tankers are reported to have reduced crews on board until fixed and reduced among owners to the appalling rates in increasing.

A few owners are understood to be refusing to accept business for vics at below world-scale 45 whereas the current going rate is worldscale 30. By all accounts they could be in for a long wait.

Another indicator of the poor times is that inquiries are being made about time chartering vics for periods of up to two years.

David Robinson

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Creds	17%
C. Hoare & Co.	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rothschild	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%  
up to £25,000 15%  
over £25,000 15.5%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212  
The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Ch. or	on	cross	bid	ask	P.F.
3,873 Airsprung Group	67	-2	6.7	10.0	10.0	
800 Armitage & Rhodes	32	-2	3.8	11.9	11.9	
7,485 Bardon Hill	245	+7	13.8	5.6	5.6	
830 County Cars Pref	83	-1	15.3	18.4	18.4	
6,489 Deborah Ord	94	-0	5.0	5.3	10.3	
3,824 Frank Horsell	102	+2	7.9	7.7	6.3	
14,158 Frederick Parker	98	-1	12.8	13.1	4.5	
2,236 George Blair	109	+1	5.2	7.5	4.1	
1,725 Jackson Group	116	+1	7.2	7.2	10.2	
16,010 James Burroughs	255	-5	31.3	12.3	8.1	
6,007 Robert Jenkins	217	-1	14.3	6.6	3.7	
3,338 Torday Limited	16	-3	0.8	5.2	3.0	
3,419 Twilock Ord	76	-1	12.0	15.8	8.1	
2,075 Twilock 12% ULS	46	-2	2.6	5.6	9.8	
6,007 Unilock Holdings	92	+2	4.4	4.7	6.1	
11,622 Walter Alexander	132	-	11.5	6.3	7.1	
4,247 W. S. Yeates						

\*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

## 'Overall 1980 will be a tough year for the rubber sector'

Demand for rubber during 1980 will be hard hit by the recession according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's latest issue of Rubber Trends.

The report says that latest figures indicate that the expected slowdown in demand is now taking place. Figures for the third quarter of 1979 show that world consumption rose by only 2.5 per cent in this period, compared with a growth in demand of more than 6 per cent in the first half of 1979.

Figures for the fourth quarter are not yet available, but it is believed that this downward trend has been accelerating and a growth of only 2 per cent may have been recorded in the October to December period.

Tyre sales have been badly hit in most Western countries, particularly in the United States and the United Kingdom, says the report. New car sales have been very disappointing in the United States and the latest indicators show that new registrations during 1980 may decline by between 15 and 20 per cent. In addition, with the rising price of oil, the average mileage per car has been falling and it is believed that the demand for replacement tyres has been, and will be, declining significantly.

The EIU's forecasts for 1980 have been reduced and it is now expected that rubber demand will show minimal growth during the current year. The first half is expected to be particularly difficult with a growth in demand of only 0.5 per cent. A small recovery is expected in the second half of the year but, "overall, 1980 will be a tough year for the rubber sector and particularly for synthetic producers."

The report says that the level of stocks is likely to increase and overcapacity in the synthetic sector will become quite pronounced.

In addition, stocks of synthetics (which were already quite high at the end of 1979) will increase further and, in view of the uncertain level of demand, production of synthetic rubber will be limited—possibly to show an increase of less than 2 per cent.

The price of synthetic rubber will undoubtedly continue to rise, it is stated, since the latest cost increases for naphtha and other raw materials have not yet been taken into account.

Due to the depressed level of demand, synthetic rubber producers will have to be careful to limit their increases and, as in 1979, will raise their prices by gradual stages. It is believed that currently their margins are fairly tight and in order to absorb the current cost rises, synthetic producers are likely to put up their prices by at least 25 per cent over the next 12 months.

The report notes that considerable speculation has been going on in the natural rubber sector, partly because of political and economic uncertainties. In recent weeks, it is pointed out, the price of RSS 1 has been shot up but, due to the poor level of actual demand for rubber, these price levels have not been maintained.

It is believed that on economic grounds, a price of between 70p and 75p per kilo can be justified in the short term. Over the longer term, a rise of about 20p per kilo is quite possible. Normally the price of natural rubber moves fairly closely in line with synthetics and, if cost pressures

cause the price of synthetic rubber to move ahead, RSS 1 is likely to follow suit.

"Naturally, these forecasts have to be treated with some caution because of the various conflicting factors affecting the rubber sector. For one thing, overall demand is weakening considerably, but this is counterbalanced by political and psychological influences which are, obviously, difficult to forecast at this stage."

On the marked decline in the level of demand for tyre products, the report says that the latest figures for the United States indicate that shipments of tyres for passenger cars fell by 16 per cent in September and 11 per cent in October compared to 1978, while tyres for trucks and buses also declined by an average of 15 per cent during this period.

The only area which held up reasonably well was the tractor tyre sector, but this is a relatively small part of the business and cannot be compared to the importance of passenger car tyre shipments.

The fall in car tyre demand in the United Kingdom was also significant. In the third quarter of 1979 the number of units sold in this sector amounted to 5.8 million. Other sectors, such as commercial vehicles and tractors, held up quite well but it is believed that sales of tyres for commercial vehicles have eased off during the remainder of 1979.

In other countries the picture for tyre products was mixed. It is understood that tyre demand in Japan and Canada has been reasonably satisfactory. In France and West Germany the growth rate has fallen significantly, but demand was still somewhat higher than in 1978.

Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor

## Commodities

producers will have to be careful to limit their increases and, as in 1979, will raise their prices by gradual stages. It is believed that currently their margins are fairly tight and in order to absorb the current cost rises, synthetic producers are likely to put up their prices by at least 25 per cent over the next 12 months.

The report notes that considerable speculation has been going on in the natural rubber sector, partly because of political and economic uncertainties. In recent weeks, it is pointed out, the price of RSS 1 has been shot up but, due to the poor level of actual demand for rubber, these price levels have not been maintained.

It is believed that on economic grounds, a price of between 70p and 75p per kilo can be justified in the short term. Over the longer term, a rise of about 20p per kilo is quite possible. Normally the price of natural rubber moves fairly closely in line with synthetics and, if cost pressures

cause the price of synthetic rubber to move ahead, RSS 1 is likely to follow suit.

"Naturally, these forecasts have to be treated with some caution because of the various conflicting factors affecting the rubber sector. For one thing, overall demand is weakening considerably, but this is counterbalanced by political and psychological influences which are, obviously, difficult to forecast at this stage."

On the marked decline in the level of demand for tyre products, the report says that the latest figures for the United States indicate that shipments of tyres for passenger cars fell by 16 per cent in September and 11 per cent in October compared to 1978, while tyres for trucks and buses also declined by an average of 15 per cent during this period.

The only area which held up reasonably well was the tractor tyre sector, but this is a relatively small part of the business and cannot be compared to the importance of passenger car tyre shipments.

The fall in car tyre demand in the United Kingdom was also significant. In the third quarter of 1979 the number of units sold in this sector amounted to 5.8 million. Other sectors, such as commercial vehicles and tractors, held up quite well but it is believed that sales of tyres for commercial vehicles have eased off during the remainder of 1979.

In other countries the picture for tyre products was mixed. It is understood that tyre demand in Japan and Canada has been reasonably satisfactory. In France and West Germany the growth rate has fallen significantly, but demand was still somewhat higher than in 1978.

Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor

## Euromarkets

Compared to the generally depressed market sentiment was the news on Thursday afternoon that the United States Treasury will offer shortly a huge \$26bn in securities.

This sent bond dealers running for shelter, and some long maturity bonds on the United States domestic market fell by as much as two points.

Another factor behind the comparatively buoyant tone of the market early in the week was the lack of new issue activity. This support disappeared in mid-week with the announcement of a GWPP \$1m floating rate note issue for Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation and expectations that the Kingdom of Sweden will come to the market this week with a mammoth \$500m fixed-

rate issue.

Citicorp, which is leading its own issue, was firming its reputation as an innovator: the notes are believed to be the first ever offered without a redemption date. Noteholders will have the option of redeeming after 30 months and thereafter at six-monthly intervals.

Citicorp will have the option of calling the notes after six years at a price which declines to par in 1990 from 102 in 1986. Interest over the first 30 months will be paid at the London Interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for three-month Eurodollar deposits and thereafter will convert to the bid rate.

Primary market specialists expressed interest in the Citicorp issue and, with the Citicorp issue, it will probably be successful—if only for the high quality of the borrower—although one London banker described it as "a better deal for the borrower than the lender."

Salomon Brothers and S. G. Warburg are joint putting together Sweden's \$500m operation. Euromarket sources said one tranche of \$125m of 31-year bonds is likely to be floated this week, the remainder being issued before the end of the year at the borrower's option.

Grindlays Bank Group reports the recent signing of a SASSON-equivalent financial package arranged by Grindlays Bank Group for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. The loan is to help finance construction by the commission of a power station north of Sydney, which is expected to be the largest in Australia.

Westra Group: At the annual meeting, Mr A. J. Harris, the chairman, reported: "To summarize our prospects for 1980, the footwear businesses are likely to have an increasingly difficult time, but the outlook for Grayhill and Barocast is better. Overall, the group's performance should be creditable under difficult conditions."

## Wall Street

President Carter may be scoring heavily in the primaries, but his latest anti-inflation measures won no votes on Wall Street last week.

Shares slid nervously and at times sharply lower and by Friday's close the Dow Jones Industrial Average had fallen to its lowest level for two years.

Analysts are now anxiously waiting to see if the 780 resistance level will hold, as it has done in all other recent shake-outs. If it does not drop to 750 is widely forecast.

The market which began last Monday at 811.62, fell 25.34 points on the week to 785.15, and apart from bargain-hunting by institutions which brought a mild technical rally on Tuesday, the trend was steadily downwards.

It is the sixth week in a row that prices have fallen, the decline having started on February 15, when the Federal Reserve raised its discount rate to 13 per cent. Since then, the Dow has tumbled over 100 points.

Indicators more broadly based than the blue chip Dow have also slipped back and the American Stock Exchange last Monday had its largest one-day fall since its index was instituted seven years ago.

Behind the selling, which came from small investors rather than the big institutions, is the fear that the President's plans to trim government spending for 1981 and the Federal Reserve bank's moves to make loans harder to come by and more expensive will probably plunge industry into a recession, both deeper and more prolonged than had hitherto been expected.

But they will do little to curb inflation. And looking further ahead, investors suspect that there are few policy options left to boost industry out of the forthcoming slump, which will not also worsen inflation. This of course makes the long-term outlook gloomy.

On the positive side, the trading volume fell to between 30 and 40 million shares a day, which is low. Analysts say this shows that buyers are holding off, and putting their money on deposit until they are more sure of events. But there is no panic selling.

More worrying to the Administration and to brokerage houses was the continued decline of the bond market, which fell last Monday to 119.12, its lowest level since 1977.

De Beers is also a source of concern in the northern Transvaal, where in Botswana and Namibia borders.

These deposits are all within South Africa's sphere of influence. So no in South Africa's diamond mines in Namibia a rich prize despite erratic output of gemstone recent years.

While South Africa's intention of withdrawing the country on terms set by the United Nations (UN) on Namibia, CDM has De Beers' diamond sheet.

Between them, South Namibia, Botswana and I produce comfortably more 12m carats a year, of both industrial quality. But it is nearly forgotten the world's two biggest producers are well clear of South African influence.

The Soviet Union is to change its habits. Russian stones remain the iron curtain, and the gemstones exported West are marketed through CSO or mainstream outlets in Antwerp. The bars and value involved small.

Zaire is different, however. President Mobutu's govt is not the most solid world, and a change of could prove less accessible to South African interest, to the West generally.

If the biggest diamond producer—though not necessarily the biggest producer of stones—were to ally smaller producers in perhaps for simply political poses, they could pose a threat to the CSO.

Further afield, we have enigma of Australia. The in the industry is that the era, Australian find, the evaluated, are extensive.

Much hinges on the size and quantity of the But one fact is clear: De has virtually no stakes in Australian developments. The Australians wisely refuse to commit themselves to CSO at this stage, it is De Beers' historic judgement.

Some of these factors reflected in the 9.5 per cent shares currently off London. An increase in yield could be interpreted sign that one or more of risks is nearer realization.

In De Beers' cartel occur—and I ought to be size that there is no indication of that happening yet—the party would still be a formidable force.

After all, diamonds are hard to come by, but the eradication of vanity is improbable.

## Analysts anxious about how far shares can slide

Reserve raised its discount rate to 13 per cent. Since then, the Dow has tumbled over 100 points.

Indicators more broadly based than the blue chip Dow have also slipped back and the American Stock Exchange last Monday had its largest one-day fall since its index was instituted seven years ago.

Behind the selling, which came from small investors rather than the big institutions, is the fear that the President's plans to trim government spending for 1981 and the Federal Reserve bank's moves to make loans harder to come by and more expensive will probably plunge industry into a recession, both deeper and more prolonged than had hitherto been expected.

But they will do little to curb inflation. And looking further ahead, investors suspect that there are few policy options left to boost industry out of the forthcoming slump, which will not also worsen inflation. This of course makes the long-term outlook gloomy.

On the positive side, the trading volume fell to between 30 and 40 million shares a day, which is low. Analysts say this shows that buyers are holding off, and putting their money on deposit until they are more sure of events. But there is no panic selling.

More worrying to the Administration and to brokerage houses was the continued decline of the bond market, which fell last Monday to 119.12, its lowest level since 1977.

De Beers is also a source of concern in the northern Transvaal, where in Botswana and Namibia borders.

These deposits are all within South Africa's sphere of influence. So no in South Africa's diamond mines in Namibia a rich prize despite erratic output of gemstone recent years.

While South Africa's intention of withdrawing the country on terms set by the United Nations (UN) on Namibia, CDM has De Beers' diamond sheet.

Between them, South Namibia, Botswana and I produce comfortably more 12m carats a year, of both industrial quality. But it is nearly forgotten the world's two biggest producers are well clear of South African influence.

The Soviet Union is to change its habits. Russian stones remain the iron curtain, and the gemstones exported West are marketed through CSO or mainstream outlets in Antwerp. The bars and value involved small.

Zaire is different, however. President Mobutu's govt is not the most solid world, and a change of could prove less accessible to South African interest, to the West generally.

If the biggest diamond producer—though not necessarily the biggest producer of stones—were to ally smaller producers in perhaps for simply political poses, they could pose a threat to the CSO.

Further afield, we have enigma of Australia. The in the industry is that the era, Australian find, the evaluated, are extensive.

Much hinges on the size and quantity of the But one fact is clear: De has virtually no stakes in Australian developments. The Australians wisely refuse to commit themselves to CSO at this stage, it is De Beers' historic judgement.

Some of these factors reflected in the 9.5 per cent shares currently off London. An increase in yield could be interpreted sign that one or more of risks is nearer realization.

In De Beers' cartel occur—and I ought to be size that there is no indication of that happening yet—the party would still be a formidable force.

After all, diamonds are hard to come by, but the eradication of vanity is improbable.

Michael Cla

## Mining

Nobody, to my knowledge, has eaten a diamond and found it nourishing. Gemstones are the epitome of a luxury product: beautiful, decorative, expensive and useless.

De Beers is probably the largest company in the world whose fortunes are founded on such a commodity. Since people can manage without diamonds, De Beers' profits suffer when prices and interest rates are high.

That is essence is why the company's most recent full-year pretax profits of \$1,106m (\$614m) represent the first fall since 1974. It is also why sales by the Central Selling Organisation are likely to be sluggish in the current financial year.

But De Beers is a highly unusual company for other reasons as well. The CSO, which was set up by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr Harry Oppenheimer's father, and which is effectively controlled by De Beers, unashamedly regulates the market for diamonds.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer argues that controlling the market by fixing the prices of about 80 per cent of all diamonds sold worldwide is in the interests of everyone involved. To the extent that many producers, including the Soviet Union, sell stones through the CSO his case appears to command widespread acceptance.

The second obvious point about De Beers is that it mines so many of the stones marketed through the CSO. If one takes world diamond production to be between 47m and 48m carats a year, the CSO sells about 38m carats. De Beers digs out about 12m carats a year, 7.5m from South Africa. So the company provides, from its various sources, a quarter of all CSO stones.

Equally important, De Beers is the only diamond producer in the world able to finance large stocks for a significant period. The latest consolidated balance sheet shows assets of \$2,441m (£1,364m). Diamond stocks are worth \$400m, some 60 per cent more than in 1978, and net current assets amount to \$787m, about \$100m less than in the previous year.

The real secret of De Beers' power in the market is therefore not its production or control of the CSO—though both are important—but the company's underlying financial strength.

That strength is indisputable with Anglo American: Anglo holds just over 30 per cent of De Beers, while De Beers returns the compliment with about 33 per cent of Anglo.

Resources of this magnitude—Anglo's assets were \$2,583m at the last count—are a most effective deterrent to anybody misbehaving in the diamond market. As the speculators discovered in 1977, when De Beers

leans on them they have difficulty staying upright.

Financial strength also means that De Beers can invest heavily in maintaining its dominance. The plan is to raise productive capacity from the present 12m carats a year to 19m in 1983.

Central to the company's programme in Botswana, where the existing Orapa mine and the new Jwaneng mine under development will contribute a good part of the proposed increase.

De Beers' historic judgement.

Some of these factors reflected in the 9.5 per cent shares currently off London. An increase in yield could be interpreted sign that one or more of risks is nearer realization.

In De Beers' cartel occur—and I ought to be size that there is no indication of that happening yet—the party would still be a formidable force.

After all, diamonds are hard to come by, but the eradication of vanity is improbable.

## The real secret of De Beers' power



Consolidated Diamond Mines in Namibia: Still a rich prize.

De Beers is also a source of concern in the northern Transvaal, where in Botswana and Namibia borders.

These deposits are all within South Africa's sphere of influence. So no in South Africa's diamond mines in Namibia a rich prize despite erratic output of gemstone recent years.

While South Africa's intention of withdrawing the country on terms set by the United Nations (UN) on Namibia, CDM has De Beers' diamond sheet.

Between them, South Namibia, Botswana and I produce comfortably more 12m carats a year, of both industrial quality. But it is nearly forgotten the world's two biggest producers are well clear of South African influence.

The Soviet Union is to change its habits. Russian stones remain the iron curtain, and the gemstones exported West are marketed through CSO or mainstream outlets in Antwerp. The bars and value involved small.

Zaire is different, however. President Mobutu's govt is not the most solid world, and a change of could prove less accessible to South African interest, to the West generally.

If the biggest diamond producer—though not necessarily the biggest producer of stones—were to ally smaller producers in perhaps for simply political poses, they could pose a threat to the CSO.

Further afield, we have enigma of Australia. The in the industry is that the era, Australian find, the evaluated, are extensive.

Much hinges on the size and quantity of the But one fact is clear: De has virtually no stakes in Australian developments. The Australians wisely refuse to commit themselves to CSO at this stage, it is De Beers' historic judgement.

Some of these factors reflected in the 9.5 per cent shares currently off London. An increase in yield could be interpreted sign that one or more of risks is nearer realization.

In De Beers' cartel occur—and I ought to be size that there is no indication of that happening yet—the party would still be a formidable force.

After all, diamonds are hard to come by, but the eradication of vanity is improbable.

decline of the bond market, which fell last Monday to 119.12, its lowest level since 1977.

De Beers is also a source of concern in the northern Transvaal, where in Botswana and Namibia borders.

These deposits are all within South Africa's sphere of influence. So no in South Africa's diamond mines in Namibia a rich prize despite erratic output of gemstone recent years.

While South Africa's intention of withdrawing the country on terms set by the United Nations (UN) on Namibia, CDM has De Beers' diamond sheet.

Between them, South Namibia, Botswana and I



# "In 1979 the Group continued to make good progress in its development as a leading world-wide banking organisation."

*Robert Leigh-Pemberton, Chairman.*

"The strengthening of our position as a leading international bank has continued to be at the heart of our strategy and in this context we welcome the management and staff of the National Bank of North America to the Group. However, the greater part of our earnings is still derived from the Group's UK operations. Interest rates were a dominant factor in 1979 but income from other sources continues to increase. This is a key objective, for there is every sign that costs will continue to rise and we must remain profitable at interest rate levels considerably lower than those which obtain today."

**International** In the ten years since we defined the strategy to develop National Westminster as a diversified international banking organisation, not only has the contribution from international activities increased significantly but total international assets have grown from £1 billion to over £12 billion. There was an 18% increase in earnings from international business in 1979; this sector produced over £100 million towards Group profits – a significant milestone – despite high levels of liquidity in the international markets which created increased competition. The substantially increased volume of advances and an active foreign exchange market were both factors in the improved performance.

Immediate steps have been taken to ensure the integration of National Bank of North America into our Group strategy. A significant early development has been the acquisition of a further 16 branches to complement the existing network of 141 branches.

**United Kingdom** There was a significant increase in volume during the year, both in our banking activities and in our other operations in the UK. We have improved our range of services, with special attention to the needs of small businesses, by introducing schemes in conjunction with the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) and the Welsh Development Agency (WDA). We have also introduced a scheme to provide venture capital through a new subsidiary, Growth Options Limited.

Within the limitations imposed by Government restrictions on the growth of the money supply, we have given priority to customers requiring finance to increase exports and to reduce imports.

The main UK subsidiaries all expanded their operations. Lombard North Central increased its total new business by 40% over 1978; Isle of Man and Ulster Banks achieved good profit growth; County Bank significantly expanded all its services, particularly in the international field.

**Social Responsibility** Our social contribution as a Group rests primarily on the effective performance of our role as a major financial institution. As instances, we have sustained many businesses through a difficult year, and have financed a significant part of the North Sea oil development.

We sponsored a major new campaign entitled 'Action Against Crime', launched in association with Age Concern, which is intended to help elderly people avoid the dangers of violence and fraud, and to assist those who unfortunately become victims.

Through our project known as 'National Westminster Enterprises', we made over 700 experienced staff available for extended periods to a wide variety of charities and other organisations, to assist them mainly in their administration; the direct cost to the Bank was in excess of £1 million. The number of staff on secondment will increase substantially in 1980 in response to the challenge to the private sector represented by public expenditure cuts. We shall also increase substantially our expenditure on sponsorship and support of community projects.

## Salient Points from the Chairman's Statement to Shareholders

Pre-tax profits expressed on an historic cost basis show an increase of 44% over 1978 at £441.5 million. Adjusted on a current cost accounting basis this reduces to £285 million.

Development necessitates a sound capital base and, whilst retained profits form an important element in maintaining the Group's capital structure, steps have again been taken during the year to supplement capital resources through additional loan issues to keep them in line with the requirements of our expanding operations.

Removal of dividend constraints has enabled us to declare an increase in distribution which goes some way to restoring the loss in purchasing power which our shareholders have had to bear since restrictions were introduced in 1971.

A slower growth in advances and current account balances is expected in 1980 because of the current tight monetary policy.

There is a strong demand for our services and we have an excellent basis on which to build. Our resources will be directed to seek out new opportunities and to strengthen and widen our relationships with existing customers.

Our Business Development Loan Scheme now extends to terms of up to ten years and amounts up to £100,000. We now operate a fixed rate lending scheme for larger amounts and for cases where more flexible repayment arrangements are necessary.

## Figures taken from the Group's Accounts 1979

Ordinary share capital	£234 million
Reserves	£1,306 million
Current, deposit and other accounts	£26,542 million
Advances	£18,115 million
Group profit after allocation to staff profit-sharing	£441 million
Tax	£112 million
Retained profit	£289 million

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lombury, London EC2P 2BP.

Working with Export Credits Guarantee Department the Bank has financed, and given bonds in connection with, a substantial number of large export contracts.

Abolition of exchange controls has presented many new opportunities and the Group has the necessary skills to advise both companies and individuals on these points.

The second decade of National Westminster Group, which we are now entering, will bring significant technological advances. We shall take advantage of developments to ensure the most economical use of our computer centres and to automate many activities in our operations.

The first phase of an on-line computer operation for the NBNA branch network will be completed in 1980 using National Westminster's experience and expertise.

We have continued to obtain lead management roles in syndicated currency loans. County Bank has enhanced its reputation by participation in currency lending and in Eurobond management.

Further examples of our social responsibility programmes are Project Respond, a community award scheme for secondary schools, and Matching Support, under which members of staff can obtain funds for charities and community organisations in which they are actively and voluntarily involved.

# National Westminster Bank Group

One of the world's leading banks



## Public and Educational Appointments

[illegible]

form (to be returned by 25 April 1960) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 58551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. 389/S/80.



## Commercial property Industrial favours

ousing and industrial works appear to be growing in several of the country. Estates general Investments to double the size established trading Taddington, Gloucester, emphasizes the extended negotia- cluding an appeal to re-try of State for ironment, the com- s obtained planning l for a further 80,000 f warehouse. The which is close to the ady contains 100,000 fully let space and v planning consent able Estates and

General to make effective use of the existing infra-structure.

On completion, the scheme will be retained in Estates and General's investment portfolio.

Further north, the Ashville Group has begun construction of the final phase of its 60m trading estate at Leicester. The scheme is being carried out on a site of 15 acres near the M1 at Cambridge Road, Whetstone, less than five miles from the centre of the city. About 250,000 sq ft has been built and the final phase of 52,000 sq ft will bring the total amount of space to more than 300,000 sq ft.

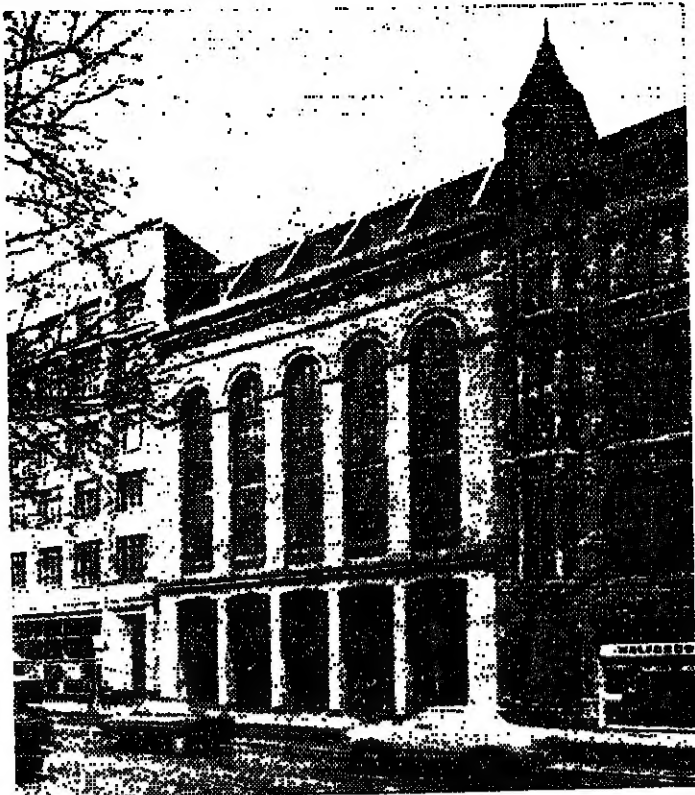
The final phase, in units from 6,000 sq ft, is due to be ready for occupation in the autumn. Finance has been provided by the Universities Staff Superannuation Scheme and on completion the phase will have an investment value of £1.4m. King and Co acted for Ashville and the fund was advised by Jones Lang Wootton, its retained surveyors.

The scheme was originally started by Ashville in the mid-1970s and among present occupiers are Rank Xerox,

Avery Adhesives Inc, Pearce Signs and Subsidiaries of Lex Services, Norcross and Bowater Paper Corporation. Various phases have been funded by such institutions as Wyndham Investments, the property holding company for Allied Breweries Pension Funds, which acquired two phases totalling 100,000 sq ft and RTZ Pension Fund Trustees, which funded four phases comprising over 112,000 sq ft. Letting agents are Bonfield Hirst Turner, of Leicester.

Good progress has also been made with letting Haslemere's Tramway Industrial Estate in Banbury, Oxfordshire, strengthened by a series of transactions by Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay and Derrick Wade and Waters.

The scheme, which has just been completed, shows Banbury's growth as a regional centre. It comprises some 85,000 sq ft of factory and warehouse space in 11 units from 6,000 sq ft to 13,700 sq ft and is more than 70 per cent let or under offer at rents of around £1.70 a sq ft. Tenants include Kar-cher (US), S. H. Jones and Co, and Everspray, a subsidiary of a German company.



New offices in The Headrow, Leeds, where rents of up to £7.50 a sq ft have been obtained.

A smaller new scheme in which has been acquired by the office is for a site in High Street, Norwich, SE27, Rush and Tompkins Developments from Cobden Commer-

cial Estates. The sale comes after the granting to Cobden of planning consent for a factory scheme of 12,500 sq ft with ancillary offices. Rush and Tompkins expects to start construction shortly and rents are likely to be more than £3 a sq ft.

Letting is through Bernard Price and Sons. The created investment should produce more than £500,000, although the freehold is available for owner occupiers. Leonard Green acted for Cobden.

An unusual mixture of uses is provided by a building now available in the City of London. Centre-File, the computer service bureau subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank group, has instructed Richard Ellis to assign the remainder of its lease on Warner House, Brooks Wharf, Upper Thames Street, EC4. The property consists of two separate intercommunicating buildings, the front one being an office section with 5,300 sq ft of space, and the rear, a warehouse and showroom section with 9,250 sq ft which has been used as a computer bureau with an air-conditioned purpose-built computer room.

The property is held on a

main and supplemental lease expiring in December, 1985, at £68,180 a year. Richard Ellis has been instructed to assign the lease for a premium of £35,000, or to sublet at a rent of £85,000 a year for a term to coincide with the existing lease.

Higher office rent levels in Leeds are illustrated by recent lettings in the new building at 145, The Headrow.

A rent of £5 a sq ft has been arranged with Hambro Life Assurance for a 25-year lease of the second and third floors, and rents equivalent to £7.50 a sq ft have been obtained from Beneficial Finance Co and Capital Associates for two ground floor office suites. Scottish Equitable, who recently acquired the building from Commercial Union, is taking a floor for its own use. This leaves only three floors of 2,320 sq ft each available for letting.

The building is air-conditioned, finished to a high standard, and recently received a commendation from the Civic Trust. Letting agents are the Leeds offices of Bernard Thorpe and Partners, and Howell, Brooks and Partners. Dunlop Heywood and Co acted for Scottish

Equitable in the purchase of the property.

In Manchester, Peter Jones' Trust Securities has obtained detailed planning consent for its site at Spring Gardens.

The consent provides for the demolition of the existing Kent House and a new seven-storey office building to give about 40,000 sq ft net of offices, plus car parking in the basement. The developers envisage that the ground floor might be used as a banking hall and the accommodation has been designed to provide for this. The scheme has been wholly funded by the Gas Staff Pension Scheme, which is represented by Weatherall Green and Smith.

Developments in association with the United Kingdom Civil Service Benefit Society has started construction of an office and showroom scheme of 9,250 sq ft, in Burlington Road, New Malden, Surrey. It is due for occupation later this summer. Elliott Son and Boynton and Cotton Commercial are letting agents and the rent is £65,000 a year for the entire building.

Gerald Ely

## ic and Educational Appointments

Pages 6 and 24

### UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

New Zealand

TICS—The Branz Senior Research Fellowship in School of Architecture

late: 18 April, 1980

tion is funded by the Building Research Association of New Zealand and the School of Architecture. The Fellowship is a first degree in science or engineering. Applicants must have a first degree in science or engineering. The Fellowship is a first degree in science or engineering. Applicants must have a first degree in science or engineering.

AT HISTORY—Lectureship (Department of Classics) late: 18 April, 1980

re must have a good honours degree in some field of history and be capable of undertaking the teaching of history. The Lectureship is a first degree in history. Applicants must have a first degree in history. The Lectureship is a first degree in history. Applicants must have a first degree in history.

MICS—Lectureship late: 18 May, 1980

qualified applicant may be considered for appointment as Lecturer. Applicants should have a first degree in science or engineering. The Lectureship is a first degree in science or engineering. Applicants must have a first degree in science or engineering.

ETRY—Lectureship/Senior Lectureship (Department of Biology) late: 18 May, 1980

should have a higher degree and an appropriate research background. The Lectureship is a first degree in biology. Applicants must have a first degree in biology. The Lectureship is a first degree in biology. Applicants must have a first degree in biology.

OPHY—Lectureship late: 23 May, 1980

one is sought from candidates with teaching and research experience in the field of philosophy. The Lectureship is a first degree in philosophy. Applicants must have a first degree in philosophy. The Lectureship is a first degree in philosophy. Applicants must have a first degree in philosophy.

LOGY—Lectureship/Senior Lectureship late: 18 May, 1980

one is sought from those with a higher degree in psychology and research experience in the field of psychology. The Lectureship is a first degree in psychology. Applicants must have a first degree in psychology. The Lectureship is a first degree in psychology. Applicants must have a first degree in psychology.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

#### CHAIR IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

University invites applications for a Chair in Social Administration. Professor Gordon Forsyth, who is currently in the Department of Social Administration, is to retire from the University. The Chair is a first degree in social administration. Applicants must have a first degree in social administration. The Chair is a first degree in social administration. Applicants must have a first degree in social administration.

#### The University of Birmingham VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

Professor Hunter of Newington has indicated his intention to retire from the office of Vice-Chancellor and Principal in 1981. The University is seeking a Vice-Chancellor to take over the duties of the current Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellorship is a first degree in social administration. Applicants must have a first degree in social administration. The Vice-Chancellorship is a first degree in social administration. Applicants must have a first degree in social administration.

### University of Cambridge

CULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF LAND ECONOMY

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

Applications are invited from students with good honours in economics for a research studentship in agricultural economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics. The studentship is a first degree in economics. Applicants must have a first degree in economics.

### HARROW SCHOOL

In accordance with the directions contained in their Statute, the Governors invite applications for the Head Mastership of Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

Any applicant must be a graduate of a University within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Applications should be sent in not later than the 21st day of April, 1980, and addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, Harrow School, c/o J. B. Gilbert-Smith, Clerk to the Governors, 9 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BQ. The choice of the Governors is not limited to those who apply.

Applications are invited from

commonwealth members (aged 21 or over) of the Harrow School, Harrow, Middlesex, to become vacant in September, 1981.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

Scottish Office March 1980

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT

WOOLWORTH (ABERDEEN) DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made on or before the 23rd March 1980, to the Secretary of State, Scottish Office, for a Provisional Order to be made under the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Act 1976, in relation to the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development Corporation to carry out the Woolworth (Aberdeen) Development.

The Order, if made, will authorise the



## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

**Sarah Hodge**  
**Recruitment Consultant**

**LIFE AT THE TOP** £4,250 p.w. + Expenses

The Chairman of this famous worldwide firm will provide you with a challenging and exciting life. Liaise with his visitors and host at his office a smooth-running of his efficient staff and be centre of his office. Attractive salary, benefits and typing? You'll be welcome when you call. Chairman on 01-828 8035.

**EXECUTIVE PA**  
Match your high-level, expertise and secretarial skills to this prestigious group of companies. We have Sen/PAs to a Director and Entrepreneur. Your interests are extremely varied and you are in all aspects. There is plenty of scope if you are keen and confident, so call Jane Shaw on 01-225 6666

**SALES ADMINISTRATOR**  
Join forces with clients within the same niche advertising worlds. Prestigious, international, related concern requires top flight PA/Admin. If you are keen, call 01-225 6666

**AMERICAN LAW**  
From luxurious Mayfair offices, continue your career as your assist this clearing American firm in international corporate life. As an extensively to USA and Middle East sort-out, appointments, receive VIP clients, and basic filing Call Anne Fernandez now on 01-523 8055.

**Get involved as PA/Sales** to the mid of this **BRAID'S COMPANY**, producing **hairdressing** street TV instruction. Help promote business with their major clients a with day to day company admin. Good perks or plus career potential. Call Susan White on 0-2-

---

**OFFICE CO-ORDINATOR/PA**

A new division of a Bond Street cosmetics com. run sympathy with your assistance. Both Seals' travel, hence your initiative will prove invaluable with recruitment—especially when division expands. Negotiation of own correspondence needs rusty OK. Sell yourself to Curre Hayward on 01-829-B.

---

**LATIN AMERICAN INTEREST** **\$5.95**

Interested in promoting Latin American music contacts to major British firms? With the on-field you'll be assisting the Regional Director of America (who is English), dealing with clients, correspondence (etc. etc. and a/c), arranging receiving visitors, etc., etc. Talk to Anna Fernan - and find out more. 01-528 5055.

**Late night Tuesday evening by appx**  
a division of Hodge Recruitment Planning Ltd  
Formerly Church Personnel

Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1E

## CITY PARAGON

222 5091

Fantastic and not to be missed opportunity or second jobber Secretary with superb and educational qualifications. Working interesting, international company in the flexible, pleasing personality. Alternative mature Secretary for this position, 30/50 a top level experience. Salary \$6,000. For an out and about young Secretary s known Mayfair International Secretary \$3,500- Phone Miss Byzantine

**Norma Skemp Personnel Services**

24 Broadway, S.W. 1.

PERSONAL  
SECRETARY  
FREE TO TRAVEL

English speaking company secretary required for head of international company, must be over 40 years of age. Fluent French and German, with excellent typing skills.

TEMPORARY  
SECRETARY  
\$3.30

A temporary crew stable, happy and willing to work 100 hrs. per week. Will be successful as casual London, 1200 (1st) 1835 (CIG).

and shortness of breath. Similar  
illnesses will be  
prevailing constantly.  
Salary open.  
Write, enclosing curriculum  
vite, to Box 6763 P. The  
Times.

**MD'S SECRETARY**  
**\$5,500 +**

Variety is the key in this  
involved job with a firm of  
high-powered consultants  
based in Mayfair. Only 50%  
of your time will be spent  
undertaking secretarial  
duties.

**NEW HORIZONS**  
**boats and so**  
**much. Join our**  
**city secretariat.**  
**Pa., RR4 4233.**

**PART-TIME**

**A SHC**  
**WORKING**  
**AGIN, AG**

to be respon  
financial affar  
mental Commu  
\$25,000-35,000  
week. Pro rat  
ADMIN. SEC.  
Export X Con  
with Europe.  
varied and res  
3 days week  
\$4,000-25,000.

P.A./SEC  
for writer in W  
work. Good. I  
state. Medic  
ground usefu  
vate house.

marketing of projects and the  
the "World countries, in par-  
ticular Africa, Asia, Latin  
American secretary to assist in  
the efficient running of the  
London-based operations. The  
successful candidate should be  
ambitious and above all, must  
be able to handle all aspects  
of office administration. Spe-  
cialised experience in super-  
vising various secretaries and per-  
forming a wide range of related  
functions, in addition to at least  
three years' experience in the  
French is essential and a  
sound knowledge of the various  
EU applications to the  
Directorate General 14 is an  
advantage. Write to Anne  
Gibson, Lane, London, W26B  
0119. Tel: 01-836 3424.

**TEMPING TIMES**

Part Time £1  
to Golden 50  
437 3  
Recruitment  
PART:  
PROOF R  
LEGAL DO  
Leading City a  
pleasant, modern  
to Bank/Cannon  
road, someone  
standards of . . .

**ROLING THE** needs secretaries  
or long or short term work  
for new or experienced  
allied Marks Staff. 14-16  
Willers Street, WCC.

**GC** for firms. days/weeks +  
days/weeks for Selin v.i.s. at  
Hurry House, 22 p.p. —  
080 7011. Tips Adv.

**ability to convert**  
legal documents  
day 1.30-4.30.  
Friday. 25-4

**Please phone M**  
01-236

**Public and Educational**  
appointments also on pages 6, 24

**University of Durham**

**Travelling**

[illegible][illegible]

The Family of Essex, given  
 to Park, Gloucester CO. SSG.  
 whom further particulars  
 be obtained by 15 April  
 1960.

Economy 100  
 Durham Pitt 38  
 applicants 15 ch  
 three referees 20  
 not later than 14







CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING  
STARTS  
HERE

ANIMALS AND BIRDS .. 27  
APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 28, 29  
BUSINESS WORLD .. 25  
COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES .. 25  
AND SERVICES TO THE .. 25  
BUSINESS WORLD .. 25  
CONTRACTS AND TENDERS .. 25  
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 25  
EDUCATIONAL .. 25  
ENTERTAINMENTS .. 25  
FLAT SHARING .. 25  
LEGAL NOTICES .. 25  
MOTOR CARS .. 25  
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES .. 25  
PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL .. 25  
APPOINTMENTS .. 25  
PUBLIC NOTICES .. 25  
RENTALS .. 25  
SECRETARIAL AND .. 25  
NON-SECRETARIAL .. 25  
APPOINTMENTS .. 25  
SERVICES .. 25  
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 27  
THE TIMES READER .. 27  
SERVICES DIRECTORY .. 6

Don't forget to add the address  
The Times, PO Box 7,  
New Palace House, Strand,  
London WC2N 2JX, U.K.

To place an advertisement in  
any of these categories, tele

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS  
ONLY

01-537 3311

APPOINTMENTS

01-537 3311

PROPERTY ESTATE

AGENTS

01-537 3311

PERSONAL TRADE

01-537 3311

MANCHESTER OFFICE

01-537 3311

Queries in connection with  
advertisements that have  
appeared, either that cancella-

tions or alterations, tele

Classified Query Department

01-537 3311, ext. 7180.

All advertisements are subject  
to the conditions of acceptance  
of Times Newspapers Limited,  
copies of which are available  
on request.

PLEASE CHECK  
YOUR AD

We make every effort to avoid  
errors in advertisements. Each  
one is carefully checked and  
proof read. When thousands of  
advertisements are handled  
each day mistakes do occur and  
we ask therefore that you check  
your ad and, if you spot an  
error report it to the Classified  
Query Department immediately  
by telephoning 01-537 3311  
(Ext. 7180). We regret that we  
cannot be responsible for more  
than one day's incorrect  
insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE  
FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS

Advertisements to copy by 3.00 pm  
prior to the day of publication.  
For Monday's issue the dead-  
line is 12 noon Saturday. On all  
cancellations a Stop Number  
will be issued to the advertiser.  
On any subsequent queries  
regarding the cancellation, this  
Stop Number must be quoted.

THE LORD is in his holy temple  
before him.—Hosea 1:10

BIRTHS

ADDITION.—On 17th March, to  
Rose and Michael, son.

MAYFIELD, CAROLINE ANNE, born  
23rd March 1979, a daughter  
for Mary and Colin, daughter  
for Jane. Happy birthday.

VOY MAGG.—On 21st March, at the  
Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead,  
to Jane (née Waller) and  
Michael (née Waller), a daughter  
for Jane and Philip.

BIRTHDAYS

KELLY, SIMON ROBERT.—Happy  
birthday to Simon, son of  
David and Ruth.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,181

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140

141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160

161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180

181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220

221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240

241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260

261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280

281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300

301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320

321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340

341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360

361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380

381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400

401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420

421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440

441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460

461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480

481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500

501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520

521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540

541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560

561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580

581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600

601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620

621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640

641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660

661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680

681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700

701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720

721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740

741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760

761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780

781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800

801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820

821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840

841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860

861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880

881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900

901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920

921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940

941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960

961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980

981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020

1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040

1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060

1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080

1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100

1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120

1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140

1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160

1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180

1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200

1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220

1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240

1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260

1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280

1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300

1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320

1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340

1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360

1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380

1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400

1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420

1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440

1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460

1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480

1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500

1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520

1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540

1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560

1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580

1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600

1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620

1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640

1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660

1661 1662 1663 1664 16